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SUNDAY, JANUARY 11, 1981 RABI AL-AWAL 5, 1401 A.H. TWELVE PAGES - TWO RIYALS

Haig picks Reagan ally for deputy

By Bob Lebling
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 — Secretary of State-designate Alexander Haig has selected one of Ronald Reagan's closest friends, California Supreme Court Justice William Clark, to be his deputy in the State Department, informed U.S. sources said.

Clark's selection, one of several key State Department appointments already decided upon by Haig, is expected to strengthen the role of the department in the foreign policy decision-making process, analysts said. Haig was reportedly enthusiastic about Clark, who was recommended by Reagan's "kitchen cabinet," or inside circle of advisers.

Having a close Reagan associate in the key administrative post of deputy secretary of state will keep the department in tune with the new president's foreign policy philosophy, Haig is said to believe.

Clark's presence at state will also reinforce Reagan's commitment to return the department to the predominant position in the foreign-policy making apparatus.

Ever since the Kissinger era, there has been intense competition for his role between the secretary of state and the president's National Security adviser.

Haig told his Senate confirmation hearing Friday that the incoming National Security adviser, Richard Allen, will focus more on administration than policy making.

Sources said Clark's appointment could be announced over the weekend. Other key state department appointments include the selection of former U.S. ambassador to Moscow Walter Stoessel as undersecretary for political affairs (the number-three post in the department) and former Senator James Buckley of New York as undersecretary for security assistance, science and technology, sources said.

Former Senator Richard Stone of Florida, a pro-Israeli, moderate and Reagan transition team member who actively sought the key deputy secretary post, is now expected to be named assistant secretary for inter-American affairs, a post involving relations between the U.S. and Latin American states.

Cabinet crisis persists Begin certain to quit

TEL AVIV, Jan. 10 (Agencies) — Efforts to solve Israel's government crisis have apparently failed, and Prime Minister Menachem Begin is certain to resign and call an early election, Israel radio said Saturday. Begin will set elections for the middle of June, five months ahead of schedule, the radio said.

The opposition Labor Party is favored by opinion polls to win the election, but the large percentage of undecided voters makes predictions hazardous. The crisis wracking the government over pay demands by the nation's 58,000 teachers is expected to come to a head at Sunday's cabinet meeting.

Finance Minister Yigael Hurvitz has vowed to resign if the pay hikes are approved, and without his support, Begin will have a minority in parliament.

It was not known what day Begin might resign following the cabinet meeting. He is known to have promised not to act before Tuesday, so that ministers who wish to avoid serving in a lame-duck transition government will have enough time to get their resignations accepted.

Begin could govern through a minority government and retain the independent splinter group, but he does not consider this an "honorable" way to stay in office, the radio said. Nor does he want to be toppled by an opposition motion of no-confidence, and therefore he is expected to pass legislation to dissolve the house and set an election date, the radio said.

Even if the teachers' demands are rejected and Hurvitz stays in office, Education Minister Ze'evulun Hammer is likely to quit in which case Begin could lose the backing of Hammer's religious party (NRP). The NRP is Begin's senior coalition partner.

The past week has also seen members of Begin's right-wing Likud Party for the first time publicly support early elections. Begin's term of office officially ends next November. Energy Minister Yitzhak Modai said Thursday that the government's inability to work as a team and implement its decisions had removed its right to remain in office. Some members of Begin's own faction have started a petition to persuade former Defense Minister Ezer Weizman to rejoin the party.

Weizman was stripped of his membership some weeks ago after he supported an opposition-sponsored vote of no-confidence

in the government. But he has retained his popularity with the public and could be an electoral asset to the Likud. If Begin now called for elections, they would be held in May or June. Recent public opinion polls have forecast a crushing defeat for the Likud and the return to power of the Labor Party under Shimon Peres.

Other coalition partners in Begin's government also stand to lose by having early elections. The Democratic Party, led by Deputy Prime Minister Yigael Yadin, could be swept out of existence, according to the polls. The National Religious Party (NRP), which has been a key factor in every Israeli government, is in turmoil over scandals involving two of its leaders. Religious Affairs Minister Aharon Abutzeira is charged with bribery and corruption and the Knesset (parliament) is discussing whether to remove his immunity and allow him to be prosecuted.

And Interior Minister Yosef Burg, Israel's longest serving minister, has been accused of illegally channelling ministry money to religious institutions all over the country and of trying to block a police investigation into the matter.

Over the past year, the Begin government has lurched from one crisis to the next, losing its two members — Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Defense Minister Weizman.

It has also seemed powerless to grapple with the country's economic problems, and Israel's inflation rate has become the highest in the world. Begin has used all his political skill to keep the government afloat, patching up the frequent ministerial disputes and rivalries. But today, government sources were predicting that not even Begin could prevent the government's fall.

Nuclear research center

JEDDAH, Jan. 10 — Saudi Arabian officials have heard proposals from a leading American nuclear scientist on establishing a nuclear research center at King Abdul Aziz University in Jeddah. Dr. Bogdan C. Maglich's efforts in fusion energy are aimed at small generating units that produce non-radioactive energy, and the units have profound implications for the energy future of developing countries. (See story on page 2.)

Japan ponders bags to store oil

TOKYO, Jan. 10 (Agencies) — Faced with the problem of where to put a mounting oil stockpile, Japanese experts are now considering huge polyester bags floating on the sea surface may be the answer. The idea has been developed by researchers of Tokyo University and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, assigned the task of devising new methods of storing contingency supplies of oil and grains.

Because of a shortage of suitable land for constructing steel tanks, Japan became, in 1978, the first country to begin oil stockpiling in tankers anchored off its coast. There are now two fleets of ten tankers each assembled in two bays with 5.24 million kilolitres of crude oil, roughly equivalent to seven days consumption.

This is only a small portion of the 110 days stockpile, and the government wants to build it up to 140 days consumption which is the average level of west European nations and the United States. Because Japan is earthquake prone, steel tanks on land are expensive to construct,

and suitable sites are hard to find.

According to the stockpile research team, polyester bags about six millimeters thick are cheaper, and would absorb earthquake shocks better than land tanks. The surface of the bags would be coated with polychloroprene (neoprene rubber) and the interior with nitrate butadiene rubber, and have a life of 20 years.

Experiments are now in progress to see if the scheme is feasible. If the researchers are satisfied, they will put their proposal to the government, and if it is accepted, huge bags of oil will in the near future be seen bobbing on the waves off Japan's coast-line. The stockpile research team points out obvious danger — that of a ship coming into collision with, puncturing the floating oil bags. Protective fences, the group suggests, and some kind of warning device, would obviously be needed, and they would need to be firmly anchored, to prevent them drifting away — Japan's oil stockpile might otherwise find its way to Australia or Indonesia.

Bani-Sadr rules out surrender

TEHRAN, Jan. 10 (R) — President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr has pledged Iran will not surrender in the Gulf war after renewed heavy fighting this week in the three-month-old conflict.

The president, quoted by the official Pars News Agency, made a defiant speech in Alwaz Friday, which Iranian media said was attacked by Iraqi forces using napalm and unspecified chemical weapons. Bani-Sadr, who had been criticized for the stalemate in the war before the Iraqis announced their counter-offensive last Monday, blamed the conflict on the superpowers.

Speaking to a group of Iranian diplomats visiting the war front, he said it was not possible for Iraq with its limited resources to launch such an extended war on its own. Pars reported fighting Friday along the length of the front from Khuzestan in the south of Ham and Kermanshah provinces to the north as Iranian forces fought to eject Iraqis from strips of territory they had invaded at the start of the war.

The agency said 260 Iraqis were killed and 240 captured Friday in Ilum alone. Bani-Sadr ruling out the possibility of Iran giving up the fight, was quoted as saying the price of continuing the war was not as high as that of surrendering.

He also pledged that he would stay in the war zone until he was sure he had fulfilled his duty and ensured the country's continued independence.

Libya defends merger plan France rushes marines to Central African Republic

VANNES, Northeast France, Jan. 10 (Agencies) — A company of French marines left for Bangui Friday night, as the first detachment of reinforcements to be sent to the Central African Republic following Libyan merger with neighboring Chad, according to reliable sources here Saturday.

The sources said two other companies of the 3rd Marine Regiment were due to fly to Bangui Sunday. Local military headquarters declined comment. The French government announced Friday it was sending additional troops to Africa, where it already has military bases, following requests from African states with which it has defense and military agreements. The sources here said the marine contingent moved out of its base overnight by road for an unidentified embarkation point.

Meanwhile, Libya has defended its proposed merger with Chad and warned France that any hostile attitude toward either country would have serious consequences on French interests in Libya, the Arab world and Africa.

The Libyan government said in a statement Friday, carried by the Libyan news agency Jana, that it was the undeniable right of the people of Libya and Chad to unite. The statement said Libya did not intend to threaten the safety and security of any neighboring African country and called France's condemnation of the merger unacceptable.

"The recent French attitude... confirms beyond any doubt its search by all means available to re-impose its direct colonialism on the African continent," the statement said. "This can be affirmed by the large French air and land build-up in the Central

African Republic and other regions in the continent which threaten the peace and security of the African countries in general and of Chad in particular."

France has claimed the projected merger exposes ambitions dangerous to African security.

The statement said Libya regards itself as "totally bound" by the Nov. 1979 Lagos Peace Accord on Chad, respects the wishes of Chadians, and will help the N'Djamena government to organize the elections provided



ADVISER: King Khaled with the adviser of King Hassan II of Morocco Ahmed ben Souda.

Cairo students support Islamic reform activity

CAIRO, Jan. 10 (Agencies) — Several thousand Cairo students demonstrated in support of Islamic activities in the Egyptian town of Assout Friday where one student was shot and two injured in clashes with police in the university campus Monday.

Speakers at a rally organized by groups of fundamentalist Muslim students said security forces were to blame for the shooting. But Assout University Vice-Chancellor Abdel-Razek Hassan told Reuters that the police were not armed.

There have been a number of disturbances at Assout University. Last October, the university was closed down for a week after students demonstrated in favor of Islamic reforms. Hassan said the clashes on Monday started when the university's disciplinary committee met to consider the cases of eight students suspended in October. He said the student wounded by shots was in hospital but his condition was not serious.

Meanwhile, the Islamic Confraternities, a powerful fundamentalist-religious organization of students, held a mass meeting Friday to protest the "repression" of their activities in Egyptian universities. About 2,000 youths attended the meeting shortly after the noon prayer in a mosque that is still under construction.

The participants were responding to an appeal by the national chief of the Confraternities, Helmi Gazar, a medical student known to follow member as "the emir." Most of the youths had beards and wore long white gowns

in conformity with Islamic precepts.

The alleged "repression" of the Confraternities at the University of Assout was repeatedly denounced by the succession of speakers at the meeting. The speakers said that university guards controlled the institution and refused to admit members of the Confraternities. Violence erupted Monday and five students were reported to have been injured.

A major outbreak followed the expulsion of 14 Confraternity members in October. The speakers said that 500 students had been arrested, while the ministry of the interior reported that eight policemen had been injured in the clashes.

The Confraternities are believed to be the student wing of the Muslim Brotherhood.

Abscam claims 6th senator

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AFP) — A fifth congressman has been found guilty of accepting a massive bribe in the so-called "Abscam" corruption trial here. A New York federal court jury Friday found that Democrat Representative Raymond Lederer of Philadelphia had knowingly taken \$50,000 from undercover agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) posing as wealthy Arabs in exchange for an undertaking to use his influence to obtain certain immigration facilities.

Lederer faces a maximum jail sentence of 15 years and expulsion from the House of Representatives, to which he was again returned in last November's congressional elections.

During the three-day trial, the jury watched Lederer taking delivery of the bribe in a sequence filmed by a hidden camera. Defense lawyers pleaded that their client had been lured into an elaborate trap. Four other Democrat congressmen were found guilty last year on similar corruption charges arising out of traps set by the FBI in the Abscam case. They were deprived of their seats but have lodged appeals against the verdict.

The trial of a sixth congressman, a Republican, is still going on in Washington. Democrat Senator Harrison Williams Jun, of New Jersey, the only member of the upper house charged in the case, goes on trial here on Feb. 17.

Libya defends merger plan France rushes marines to Central African Republic

for in the Lagos Accords.

The statement said Libya had maintained cooperative relations with France, but would like to stress that any hostile French attitude toward either Chad or Libya would have serious consequences in Libya, the Arab world and Africa. "Any new French attempt to resurrect secession and war in Chad will have serious repercussions reaching beyond the borders of Chad and will threaten the security and stability of the whole African continent," it said.

Meanwhile, amid growing criticism from African states of the announced merger, the head of the Organization on African Unity, said Friday he had convened a meeting of the key heads of state to discuss the situation Monday in Lome, Togo.

In Cairo, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said Friday the proposed merger was "harmful to all Africa," adding that it was not up to the transitional government of President Goukouni to undertake such an agreement.

Khaled receives Moroccan advisers

RIYADH, Jan. 10 (SPA) — Two advisers of King Hassan II of Morocco, Ahmad Qadira and Ahmed Ben Souda, arrived here Saturday and delivered a message to King Khaled in presence of Crown Prince Fahd and Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal. King Hassan is the chairman of the 15-member nation Jerusalem Committee, set up by the Organization of the Islamic Conference in 1974 to liberate the Holy City from the Zionists and restore the Arab and Islamic sovereignty along with the rest of the territories occupied in the 1967 war.

King Hassan was asked by the OIC to tour some European countries and report on the Mideast peace initiative to the third Islamic summit to be held in Saudi Arabia this month.

Europe's desire to undertake such an initiative was expressed by the EEC's envoy to the area, Gaston Thorn, who is also Luxembourg's foreign minister. After an Arab tour last year, which included Saudi Arabia, French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing tried to convince France's EEC partners to embark on that initiative. But, some European countries proposed postponing the move, claiming Arab differences and the change of Administration in the U.S. as a pretext.

King Hassan is expected to begin his European tour next week.

Meanwhile, Information Minister Dr. Abdo Yamani Saturday said Arab or Islamic differences should not impede the summit to reach a consensus on the Middle East conflict. He added that the Middle East question was the target of the summit. He said that Saudi Arabia will save no effort to ensure the success of the summit. "Not only will the conference be opened in the holiest place — but also being held at a very significant time and a momentous occasion in the history of the Islamic world — the advent of the XVth Hijrah century, Dr. Yamani pointed out.

In an interview published by the Qatari daily Al-Ray, Dr. Yamani said the way that all Islamic states welcomed the holding of the summit in Mecca was indicative of their genuine desire to transcend all the differences for the sake of Islamic solidarity and the moral values of Islam's message. The Islamic world has become a factor in world affairs, he said, not only in terms of population, but as a result of the values it champions and the mosaic of people that inhabits it whose common denominator is their religion, not to mention the strategic importance of their resources." He added that Islamic solidarity can let that potential power materialize and produce a tangible impact in the international arena.

What gives Islam's major causes more weight is that they are righteous and based on legitimate rights, Dr. Yamani said, citing as an example the Palestinian problem and the Afghan crisis. "If Muslims join hands, their intrinsic power can resolve the two problems," the minister emphasized.

Dr. Yamani said the summit will strengthen political, economic and cultural bonds among the Islamic states. He added that it is clear that the OIC's capacity to influence the world community is increasing as solidarity among Muslims grows stronger. He said that the Information Ministry has mobilized its resources to contribute to the summit's success. It will give a live coverage of the summit by radio and television, he said.

Lebanese fight air wave battle

BEIRUT, Jan. 10 (AFP) — Lebanon will soon face a new battle for the air between the Christian Conservative Militia and the leftwing Nasserian Movement, which have started rival television networks. The Mourabitoun, allied to the Palestinian nationalist forces, will begin Jan. 15 broadcasting under the name "Arab Lebanese Television".

Their first tests ran Friday, with excerpts from the film "The Prophet". The picture was blurred by rival images from the conservative militia's "Lebanese Broadcasting Corporation" operating on the same wavelength. Until now there was only one television network. The only available alternative was Channel 12 and both groups have claimed it.

The semi-official "Tele-Lebanon" broadcasts on seven channels and all others suffer severe interference from Israeli, Syrian and Cypriot networks.

The government is opposing the new networks for two reasons:

Firstly it fears that the control of Television will aggravate the ideological war that has torn the country for years; and secondly the existence of two rival stations in small country like Lebanon will cut the profits of the existing network, of which the government owns 50 per cent. The other 50 per cent is owned by two now-defunct stations, CLT and Tel Orient, which went off the air in 1978.

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Non-radioactive energy possible

Nuclear research center proposed

By Alan Kenney
 JEDDAH, Jan. 10 — A leading United States nuclear scientist has held discussions here with local officials on establishing a nuclear research facility at King Abdul Aziz University.

Dr. Bogdan Maglich, president of Fusion Energy Corporation, was invited to the Kingdom by Prince Muhammad Al-Faisal, board member of the Geneva-based King Faisal Philanthropic Foundation; Dr. Abdullah Omar Nassif, rector of KAU; and Dr. Fawaz Alami, dean of the Institute of Meteorology and Arid Land Studies at KAU.

During the scientist's visit, he has given lectures on his company's research in fusion energy, held discussions with professor of KAU's nuclear engineering and physics departments and presented proposals for a cooperation program in fusion energy at the university. "The nuclear research facility at KAU would involve the most advanced concepts in the field and the very best technology obtainable in the United States and if necessary, in other countries of the free world," Maglich told Arab News.

The proposed research facility, would include the latest developments in fundamental nuclear sciences, nuclear fusion energy

research, nuclear fission energy research and studies in nuclear particle-based solid state and surface physics research. "The latter has significance in the development of photovoltaic solar cells," Maglich said. He added, "KAU is very advanced in solar energy research — it is probably one of the most advanced places in the world, thanks to the efforts and initiative of the Institute of Meteorology and Arid Lands here."

The concept of a nuclear research facility at KAU is pointed towards the study of fusion energy, and in the case of Maglich, this is nuclear energy without the harmful effects of radioactivity. Maglich is a leading force in a growing movement to think small in terms of nuclear power. And his research into fusion energy and "advanced fuels" have made inroads into removing the hazards of nuclear energy as it exists today.

"KAU has already assembled quite an impressive and highly-qualified staff of competent and internationally-known scientists. A research facility will further attract the world's leading scientific talent," he said. "As you know, brilliance and talent are not limited only to the superpowers and developed countries. Brains are found equally in the developing countries of the

Middle East and Asia," Maglich added.

Maglich's program deals with non-radioactive nuclear energy units operating on a small enough basis that the unit could be used to power villages, hotels, communities and ships — permitting a decentralization of nuclear energy use that has practical applications throughout the world, especially for developing countries, and isn't restricted to super powers. Nuclear energy orientation in the United States and other Western countries has gotten so bogged down in procedural, bureaucratic, institutional and budgetary considerations that meaningful progress for advancing new technologies in this sphere is hampered, according to the former Rutgers professor and principal investigator in high energy physics.

"It is likely that it will take two to three years to have the U.S. Congress allocate meaningful funding to this project (fusion energy), in spite of its widely-recognized importance. Yet this could be started soon at KAU and, in parallel in the United States through a cooperative program, Maglich said. "In solar energy this type of Saudi-U.S. collaboration has been underway for some time under Dr. Alami of KAU.

A proposal for nuclear research in Saudi Arabia is not premature, according to Maglich. "Many developing countries now regret not to have started building their scientific nuclear potential from day one. They are now paying dearly for the lack of foresight. However, Saudi Arabia does not lack foresight," he added. Maglich said the term "nuclear research facility" doesn't have any implications toward nuclear weapons. "The word 'nuclear' often means to a uniformed person an atom bomb or deadly nuclear radiation. This is unreasonable inasmuch as it is to associate the word 'Chicago' with 'gangsters' or 'lasers' with 'death rays'."



Dr. Bogdan Maglich

Experts scheme against pollution
Marine ecology discussed

By a Staff Writer
 JEDDAH, Jan. 10 — A conference of Arab states overlooking the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden opened here Saturday to draw up a plan for protecting the marine environment from pollution.

The conference, which is being held at the Maritime Sciences Institute will continue until Wednesday to finalize the report and the agreement.

Conference representatives include Saudi Arabia, Jordan, North Yemen, South Yemen, Sudan, Somalia and the Palestine Liberation Organization. Djibouti, a

member of the Arab League and along the southern tip of the Red Sea, send a delegation.

Jordanian delegation head Abdul Abidin told Arab News that the objective of the conference is to revise and discuss agreed agreements and look into a paper submitted by Saudi Arabia, which is mainly technical document.

The agreement stresses protection of the maritime environment and pollution on the health of the people living in the region. This in turn will call for regional cooperation and coordinating plans to achieve aims of the conference. Other objectives include a survey of the region's potential marine resources, geological and general forces and their effects on human activities; evaluating the source and size of pollution caused by oil slicks and discharge into waters of the region, evaluating the risks of pollutants and the utilization of ecological resources.

To do this, the conference is expected to recommend the formation of an advisory body to bring about these resolutions at an interim basis until a permanent secretariat is set up for the purpose. Representatives will also recommend procedures for coordinating maritime emergency operations among the member states, ratification of international agreements on pollution control resulting from discharge of ships' waste into the regional seas.

Harakan meets Zia

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 10 (SPA) — Pakistan's President Zia-ul-Haq conferred here with Sheikh Muhammad Ali Al-Harakan, secretary general of the Muslim World League. Talks dealt with the league's Islamic propagation activities in Asia. Sheikh Muhammad Safwat Al-Saqqa, MWL assistant secretary general, attended the Friday meeting.

Sheikh Muhammad delivered the Friday speech at Islamabad's Central Mosque. He urged Muslims to abide by their faith and raise high the banner of Islam to face the current challenges posed to them and their religion.

Harakan condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and hailed the heroic struggle of

Afghan freedom fighters to repel the Russians.

In response to an appeal launched earlier by Harakan, mosque speakers throughout Pakistan dealt with the need of Afghan Muslims at grips with the Soviet occupier for all-out backing from their Muslim brethren all over the world. They lauded the fighters and denounced the Soviet.

Meanwhile, Saqqa said the league had set up a Koran memorization school for children of Afghan refugees near Peshawar. The school was named after President Zia-ul-Haq. The league also decided to build a mosque for the refugees at its own expense, and will be named Kabul Mosque.

Harakan and his party arrived in Pakistan last Tuesday to attend meetings of the Asian Coordination Council which opened here Thursday. The council is an off-shoot of the MWL.

Fishing pact signed for Gulf territory

RIYADH, Jan. 10 (SPA) — The Saudi Arabian Fishing Company signed a mutual fishing agreement with an international specialist company Saturday, officials reported. The agreement, which involves fishing in the Kingdom's territorial waters at the Arab Gulf, paves the way for another agreement to fish in the Saudi Arabia's Red Sea waters.

Under the agreement, four large fishing vessels will be equipped as a beginning to the companies operations. The Saudi Arabian Fishing Company will handle the marketing of the catch.

Agriculture and Water Minister Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Sheikh, chairman of the Saudi Arabian fishing company, signed the agreement.

Food exhibit planned

By a Staff Writer
 JEDDAH, Jan. 10 — SaudiFood '81, the international food equipment and catering show to be held from 15-19 February at Riyadh's Al-Dhifa Exhibition Center, has attracted a strong group of 15 companies from Saudi Arabia and the Gulf, according to an exhibition report.

The exhibition is the first of its kind to be held in the Kingdom, and has attracted major exhibitor groups from France, Denmark, U.K., Germany, Holland, Switzerland, Malaysia and Argentina.

Prayer Times

| Sunday | Mecca | Medina | Nejd |
|---------|-------|--------|-------|
| Fajr | 3.36 | 5.42 | 5.14 |
| Ishraq | 7.01 | 7.07 | 6.39 |
| Dhuhr | 12.28 | 12.30 | 12.01 |
| Assr | 3.35 | 3.32 | 3.03 |
| Maghreb | 5.58 | 5.53 | 4.24 |
| Isha | 7.28 | 7.23 | 6.54 |

BRIEFS

Medical seminar begins
 RIYADH, Jan. 10 (SPA) — A two-day medical seminar opened at the Armed Forces Hospital here Saturday on the improvement of medical standards and research. In his opening address, Maj. Gen. Rada Khalifa, armed forces medical services director, said that lecturers from U.S. universities specializing in laboratories were invited to attend.

Literacy program highlighted
 RIYADH, Jan. 10 (SPA) — The National Guard Saturday celebrated Arab day for the eradication of illiteracy. Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al-Tuwaijri, assistant deputy commander of the Guard, attended on behalf of Prince Badr, the deputy commander. Speeches were delivered highlighting the evils of illiteracy and the state's efforts to wipe out that plague. It was stressed that the Guard had 25 adult education schools, ten intermediate schools and other secondary schools.

Investment company to meet
 RIYADH, Jan. 10 (SPA) — The Board of the Arab Investment Company will meet here Sunday to examine a detailed progress report on the company's projects

Street clean up contacts set

QATIF, Jan. 10 (SPA) — The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs Saturday awarded two contracts totaling SR 45.7 million to national firms. The first SR 39 million contract calls for the beautification of Qatif streets. The second, SR 6.7 million contract provides for street cleaning here.

Al-Anqari arrives in Abu Dhabi
 ABU DHABI, Jan. 10 (SPA) — Labor and Social Affairs Minister Sheikh Ibrahim Al-Anqari arrived here Friday to lead Saudi Arabia's delegation to the third session of the Arab Gulf Labor and Social Affairs Ministers Ministerial Council opening here Saturday. He was met at the airport by Sheikh Ibrahim Al-Jarwan, his counterpart at the United Arab Emirates.

Portuguese plan local shipping line

By a Staff Writer
 JEDDAH, Jan. 10 — The new line "Arabian Express" will begin operations next Saturday between Europe seaports and Jeddah Islamic port, company report said Saturday.

The new line is run by the National Company based in Portugal, and is by the Portuguese government. The decision to open the new line came in continuation of the company's anniversary and in line with the government's policy to promote Saudi Arabian-Portuguese relations.

Fouad Enani, manager of Enani Maritime and Freight company, is the company's representative in the Kingdom. The company includes purpose ships to carry containers, merchandise and frozen goods.

Inauguration ceremonies for the line will take place next Saturday at the Sheraton Hotel in Jeddah. Jeddah Islamic port officials, shipping agents, Portuguese government officials and a delegation of Portuguese businessmen will attend.



COMPUTERIZED HELP: Saudi Telephone employees undergoing training are instructed in the working of computer-controlled telephone exchanges. The system provides modern, challenging work for company employees and better service for subscribers.

Dealing with growth problems
Computers aid phone system

By a Staff Writer
 JEDDAH, Jan. 10 — Mecca Governor Prince Majed will open Saudi Telephone's Nuzla complex Sunday, phone company officials reported. Jeddah District General Manager Rabig Dahlan will lead a delegation of department heads to receive the governor.

The inauguration of the new facility here is another step in the company's dynamic growth. As a result of the fast-paced growth and the public nature of its business, Saudi Telephone has come to make extensive use of computers in its daily affairs, according to information from the Ministry of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.

"In a modern, telephone organization, computers are essential for the storing and processing of large amounts of data, any circumstance, but especially so for Saudi Telephone which experiences dramatic growth on a month-to-month basis," a company spokesman said. The number of working telephone now stands at more than 300,000 — 140 per cent more than at the beginning of the phone company's telephone expansion program. An additional 163,000 telephones are wired and will begin service when the necessary network and cables are placed.

The wholesale increases in working telephones and subscribers have meant increases in the volume of work necessary to support and service the entire system, the spokesman said. "Without computerization these increases could not have been handled, let alone dealt with speedily and efficiently," he added.

A PTT Ministry statement said that at Saudi Telephone, one of the largest computer installations in the Middle East already is operating and helping to keep the Kingdom's telecommunications system as modern as exists anywhere in the world. The organization's computer systems group has designed and prepared systems to handle payroll, accounts payable, validation and accounts, distribution, tools inventory, personnel records, network inputs, subscriber line equipment, assignment, customer service information, directory and vehicle control.

Previously subscribers invoices were manually prepared, but now a computer handles all preparation. An additional asset is that the subscriber billing operation has cut back on staff requirements while speeding up operations. "With the volume of subscribers accounts tripling over the past two years, it would have been impossible to process this increase in such a short period of time with computers," according to the spokesman.

Although the phone company encountered many problems in the beginning, the quality of telephone calls and speed of connection has improved dramatically since the start of the telephone expansion program. This mainly has resulted from the introduction of advanced, sophisticated computer-controlled exchange equipment.

COMMENT
 By Ahmed Hamad Al-Yahya, Al-Bilad

When the government decided to declare Thursday an additional working holiday along with Friday for students and personnel of the public sector, it must have taken into consideration the number of factors not only in the interests of the student and the official, but also in the government job itself.

As regards its benefit to the student, the Thursday holiday enables the student and the official to attend to their personal needs. They can easily pay their water and electricity bills and go shopping on Thursday instead of stealing time from the week. It also provides them sufficient time to indulge in useful sports and hobbies or to pay a visit to friends and relatives. Many other family obligations can be carried out on this day.

But in respect of the government job definitely needs intensification of effort by the officials. When the working days shrink from six to five, the officials find enough time to rest and relax, such it is assumed that the official or student should be fit enough to resume or her job with full mental and physical preparation, in order to be able to render better level of service to the country and the people.

The case applies everywhere, including the student, the institute or the university. It is expected of the students to doubt their efforts in the pursuit of knowledge which would inevitably raise the academic and intellectual level of the country's youth.

We ought to understand the government's intention behind this decision which undoubtedly affects the state treasury.

Governor honors PLO ceremony

DAMMAM, Jan. 10 (SPA) — Eastern Province Governor Prince Abdul Mohsen Ibn Jiluwi will attend a ceremony to be held by the Palestine Liberation Organization's Dammam office on the 16th anniversary of the Palestinian Revolution Thursday.

Prince Abdul Mohsen is the chairman of the People's Committee for the Welfare of Palestinian Families and Fighters in the Eastern Province. The ceremony will comprise speeches and sports displays.

Meanwhile, a Palestinian leader said that the final objective of Palestinians is the establishment of their own state, on their land and maintaining peace.

In an interview with Al-Bilad Saturday, Khalid Al-Hassan, member of the central committee of Fateh, confirmed that no foreign power could persuade anybody in the occupied land to claim representation of the Palestinian people. All leaders in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip are unanimous that the PLO is the sole representative of the Palestinian people, he added.

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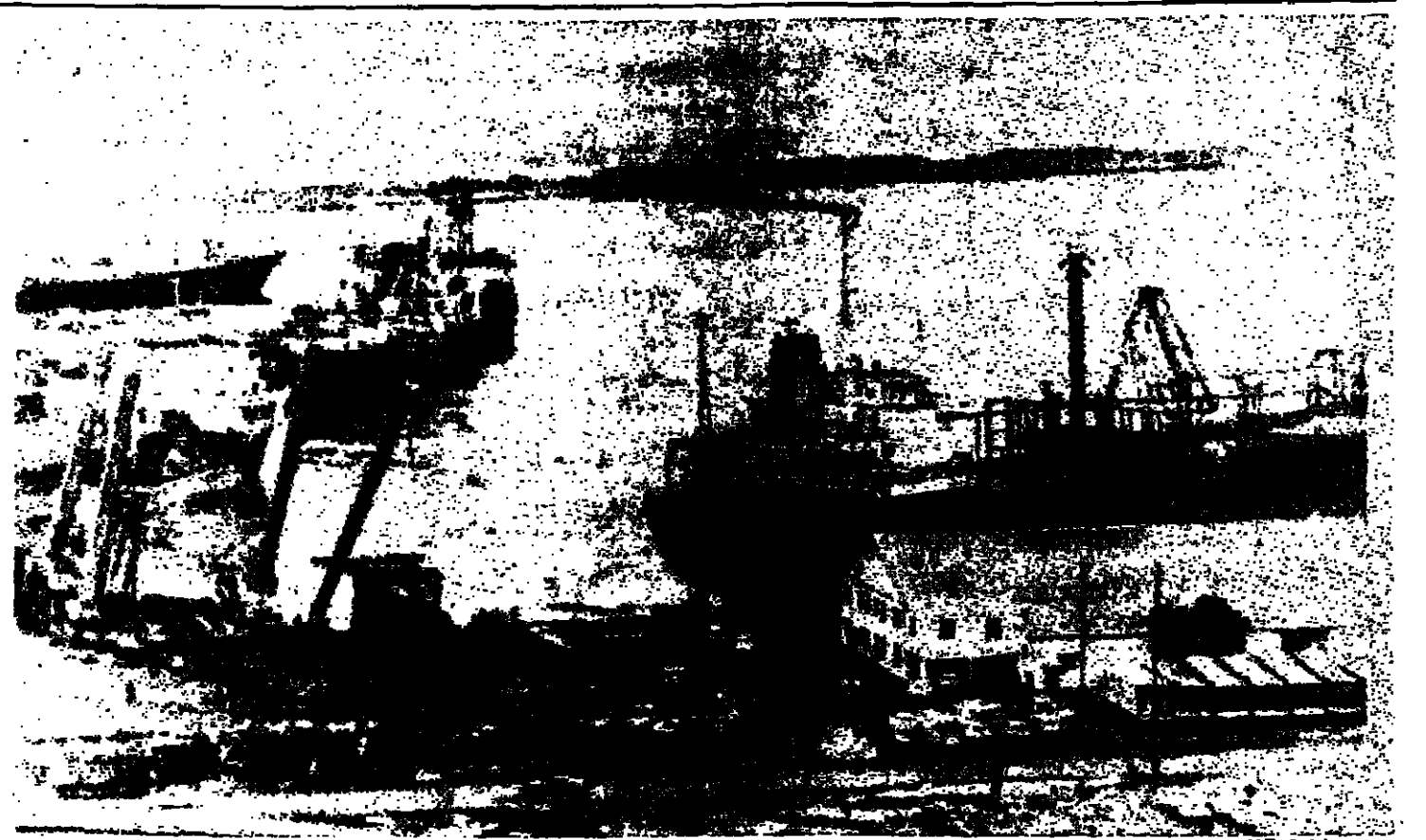
Inflation quadrupled

Non-payment of debts hits Israel

TEL AVIV, Jan. 10 (LAT) — The Finance Ministry has quadrupled the amount of overdue taxes, fighting to break the habit of making business men of not paying their debts. Non-payment of debts has become a fine art in Israel — a means of living with inflation rates.

banks loan it out at up to the 180 per cent. And the Tel Aviv stock market is a bullish place where even average investors can make 300 per cent a year, and those in the know much more. So a businessman knows where to make a lot of money debts he hasn't paid.

from the bank at a rate of 240 per cent. We think this will make it economically infeasible not to pay taxes on time. But there are a lot of clever minds out there, and who knows what they will devise as a way of meeting this newest challenge?



DAMAGE: Main entrance view of the Oran harbor in Algiers which was partly destroyed by hurricane-force winds and rough seas recently, causing extensive damage to the seawall and to crane installations.

British to play greater role in North Africa

LONDON, Jan. 10 (R) — British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington has said London would take a more active interest in Africa and push ahead European Community efforts to solve the Middle East problem.

tain intended to push ahead with European community efforts. "But we do not intend that this should cut across any other initiative, either from America or the Arab world, to arrive at a just solution by peaceful means."

The government is late, too, in paying its debts, mainly because the citizens are so lax in paying theirs. So a business person who deals with the government may be strapped for shekels and be forced to pay the bank 150 per cent interest on a short-term loan in order to make payroll.

U.S. planning new policy toward Third World -- Haig

By Susan Gray and Bob Lebling Washington Bureau WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 — The Reagan administration plans a more sensitive U.S. policy toward Third World countries, tailoring its dealings with developing states in terms of those states' individual characteristics, Secretary of State-designate Alexander Haig has said.

purpose — and by extension, U.S. foreign policy — implied by the term 'Third World' is a myth, and a dangerous one at that."

Speaking at his Senate confirmation hearing Friday, Haig rejected the concept of a general policy for Third World states. Each developing country has different traditions, needs and aspirations, and U.S. policy should be responsive to those realities, Haig said.

Haig also pointed out that there had been a diffusion of power in the world in recent decades — an apparent reference to the growing economic strength of the major oil-exporting countries.



Alexander Haig

Governor of Turkey's central bank resigns

ANKARA, Jan. 10 (R) — The governor of the Turkish Central Bank, Ismail Hakki Aydioglu, has tendered his resignation to Prime Minister Bulend Ulu, banking sources said Saturday.

BRIEFS

DAMASCUS, (AFP) — South Yemeni Foreign Minister Salem Saleh Muhammad left here Saturday after talks with Syrian President Hafez Assad. The two countries belong to the "Steadfastness Front" opposed to the Camp David peace settlement between Egypt and Israel.

MEXICO CITY, (AP) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Boutros Ghali will visit Mexico on Jan. 13-19 for trade and political talks with Mexican officials, the foreign ministry has announced.

ALGIERS, (R) — Polisario guerrillas killed 205 Moroccan soldiers during fighting on Wednesday in the Rous Nkhvalat region of southern Morocco, a Polisario spokesman claimed here Friday.

CAIRO, (R) — The wife of French President Giscard d'Estaing arrived here Friday on a three-day private visit. She will meet President Anwar Sadat, Monday in the southern Egyptian town of Aswan.

China calls on Pakistan, India to settle differences

BEIJING, Jan. 10 (Agencies) — China called on Pakistan and India Saturday to make differences in face of what it called "Soviet threat" in south Asia. A commentator for the official New China News Agency (NCNA) said that because of the presence in Afghanistan, Pakistan and India should be "closing their ranks in an effort to rescue their suffering neighbor and prevent further invasions by the barbarians."

mentary ended with an appeal to south Asian nations to "unite and cooperate." Meanwhile, Indian foreign secretary R.D. Sathie returned to Delhi Friday from Kabul after obtaining an "elucidation" of the Afghan stand on the Pakistani proposal for United Nations-supervised tripartite talks to solve the Afghanistan problem.

Turkey, USSR to boost cooperation

MOSCOW, Jan. 10 (R) — Turkey and the Soviet Union have signed a protocol in Moscow for increasing economic cooperation, Tass reported. The agreement followed two days of talks by a joint Turkish-Soviet economic commission on possible increased cooperation in the fields of metallurgy, energy, agriculture, geology and trade.

nology Sahat Kocatopcu was quoted by Tass as saying the commission discussed further Soviet economic aid to help build new plants and an oil refinery.

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Haig pleads for stronger U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP) — Alexander M. Haig has said that the best deterrent to war is to demonstrate to the Soviet Union "our willingness to do whatever is necessary" to protect America's vital interests, including the use of nuclear weapons. That, he said Friday, would be a message Soviet leaders can understand.

Haig, who is President-elect Ronald Reagan's nominee to be secretary of state, said he does not advocate "flirting with the desirability of getting into a nuclear conflict," but, he told his Senate confirmation hearing: "My experience in the international community suggests to me that our deterrent achieves its credibility by the perception of our willingness to do whatever is necessary to protect our vital interests if they are challenged. And that must include the arsenal of nuclear weapons that we maintain at such great cost today."

Haig, a former NATO commander, said he has always supported arms control, "espe-

cially efforts to get the nuclear genie back in the bottle," but he warned against making such efforts an end in themselves.

"I have always believed that we acquire breakthroughs in negotiations with the Soviet Union in arms control only when they perceive the alternative facing them in the willingness on the part of the United States to match or better what they are willing to deploy," Haig said in a long exchange with Senator Alan Cranston.

"Why, in heaven's name, should they sit down and negotiate limitations with us if we are going to do it to ourselves without such negotiations?"

The U.S., he said, must make it clear to the Soviet leadership that they cannot expect benefits in arms control, trade, credit and technological transfer "while they are indulging in activity worldwide which is endangering worldwide peace." Soviet leaders, he added, "will understand that message," and

will cope with it constructively.

Haig said "danger is everywhere" around the globe and that, as secretary of state, he would make consistency, reliability and balance the bedrock of U.S. foreign policy. Haig cautioned against "the pursuit of peace at any price."

"There are things we Americans must be willing to fight for," he told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee at his confirmation hearing. "This republic was formed by armed conflict for the freedom and liberties we enjoy today... We must understand that. We must structure our policy under that credible and justifiable premise."

Haig was the top assistant to Nixon's National Security Adviser Henry Kissinger for four years and then became army chief of staff. When H.R. Haldeman resigned in the Watergate scandal, Haig was recalled to the White House to take his place as chief of staff. After Nixon resigned, President Gerald R. Ford named Haig Commander of NATO, a post he left last year to head United Technologies, Inc.

Haig addressed his role in the Nixon administration by recalling that he had testified extensively before Senate committees, grand juries and in court. "None of these investigations has found any culpability on my part," he said.

Haig asserted that the secretary of state must have the ability in matters of international agriculture, trade, energy, and technology transfer "to apply the litmus test of our political interest first and foremost before policies are pursued." Haig had high praise for the Camp David peace accord.

Asked about the establishment of a U.S. presence in the Persian Gulf area, Haig said he wanted first to further study what press has been made in talks on this by the present administration and what the commitments and consequences would be.

"One of the great problems of talking glibly about an American presence in the Persian Gulf area is that it could have precisely the opposite consequences that we are seeking. It could unite so-called radical Arab states against us in a way that I think would be counter-productive," he said.

Ronald Reagan, who watched part of the hearings on television, said he thought Gen. Haig had "taken care of himself pretty well" under the questioning.

Illegal Colombians face Venezuelan deportation

QUITO, Jan. 10 (ONS) — South America's biggest ever forcible migration has started as Venezuela sets about deporting an estimated 200,000 illegal Colombian immigrants. A four-month ultimatum for foreigners to register with the authorities had expired last month, and the Venezuelan police said that Colombians who had presented themselves would be allowed to stay.

The rest will be rounded up and expelled. Severe poverty and unemployment force hundreds of thousands of Colombians to emigrate to oil-rich Venezuela which offers wages three to five times higher than in Colombia. But Venezuelan unions complain that the *indocumentados* — the illegal immigrants — keep salaries low and prevent full employment, while the police blame Colombians for ever-increasing crime. Of those, who reported to the Venezuelan authorities, two-thirds had not completed primary schooling. Those who failed to register and are liable to deportation may well have even poorer educational backgrounds.

Colombian police, church and social services are ready for a serious social problem with the arrival of so many uneducated. Refugee camps have been set up at the two border towns where the biggest numbers of

returnees are expected. In one town, Cucuta, the local airline is offering cut-price tickets to the capital to help move them as far as possible from the border area. The round-up is seen by Colombian authorities as an unfriendly act. None the less, Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas admits that foreigners in any country who fail to obey the local laws have only themselves to blame for the consequences.

Venezuelan police had previously carried out occasional drives against *indocumentados*. Two years ago 40 Colombians were being marched towards the border when their guards suddenly opened fire killing 30 people, according to a survivor. The Venezuelan Vice-Minister of the Interior Enrique Arisigueta has promised that the new deportations will be dealt with humanely. The first arrivals at Cucuta agreed that they had been well fed and not abused, but none had been allowed to collect money or possessions or even to say goodbye — in some cases to Venezuelan spouses. Tens of thousands of Colombians are believed to have gone into hiding in most Venezuelan cities for fear of being forced back to their native land, while their countrymen are just as frightened at the arrival of a flood of their less desirable fellow citizens.



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230 killed in Brazilian boat mishap

MACAPA, Jan. 10 (AP) — The death toll has risen to 230 in a riverboat sinking in Brazil's Amazon jungle, the governor's office of the remote Brazilian territory of Amapa said Friday. A total of 256 survivors were rescued. The boat, a wooden vessel typical of those that ply the tributaries of the Amazon went down Tuesday night in the Cajani River near Brazil's northern tip, not far from French Guyana border. All of the passengers were thought to be Brazilians. The survivors said the boat apparently hit a sandbar and capsized.

The vessel "probably was overloaded," spokesman for the governor's office told the Associated Press. The spokesman added that no one knew just how many people were aboard. Riverboats serve as daily "buses" for countless thousands of persons traveling from one place to another. The boat, the *Novo Amanaj*, was having a routine run from Macapa, capital of the jungle territory of Amapa, to Monte Dourado, a company town of a billion agribusiness jungle enterprise owned by U.S. shipping magnate Daniel K. Ludwig.

Rest home fire kills 13 in U.S.

KEANSBURG, New Jersey, Jan. 10 — Fire roared through a two-story brick home in this central New Jersey community before dawn Friday, and the Middlesex fire chief said at least 13 people were killed.

More than 1 1/2 hours after firefighters entered the smoking building there was word on 18 other residents, and an undetermined number of employees unaccounted for. At least 14 residents of the Beach Rest Home, on Raritan Bay, about 30 miles south of Newark, were injured in the blaze, authorities said.

The boarding home owner said the building didn't have sprinklers, which were required under state law, but it did have smoke detectors.

"It was unbelievable... the smoke," Nick Naumetz, a 67-year-old patient who fled from the top floor of the home, which housed 114 elderly patients. "The smoke went off. I looked at my watch and it was a.m. Smoke built up rapidly, in no time at all... all of a sudden," he said. The evacuation was orderly, with "no screaming or nothing," Naumetz said.

One man apparently leaped from second-floor window and was found dead front of the building clutching the window screen, said a first aid squad captain. Another man was found dead behind the building, said.

Some demands met

Hopes soar for kidnapped Rome judge

ROME, Jan. 10 (R) — Hopes of saving the life of kidnapped magistrate Giovanni D'urso rose after some of the demands of his Red Brigades captors were met and jailed guerrillas said he should be freed. *Avanti!*, the daily newspaper of the Italian Socialist Party, Saturday published extracts of a guerrilla document, breaking a news blackout on all Red Brigades propaganda which newspapers imposed earlier this week. Publication of statements by guerrillas held at the Trani and

Palmi jails was one of the conditions the Brigades said could, if met, make them suspend their death sentence on D'urso.

D'urso, a justice ministry official in charge of prison transfers, was abducted almost four weeks ago as part of the Brigades' campaign against Italy's top security jails where hundreds of their members are being held. At Trani jail, three imprisoned guerrillas Friday told their lawyer: "we are of the opinion that

it is opportune to liberate D'urso" thus joining a similar verdict by inmates of Palmi jail.

The three guerrillas of the Brigades' Rome commando told their lawyer they were pleased with the results of the campaign especially that they had "broken the blackout." They also welcomed the release on health grounds by a judge in Florence of jailed urban guerrilla Gianfranco Faina, who was serving a 19-year sentence.

U.S. to bolster force in Indian Ocean

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP) — The Reagan administration will probably strengthen the American military presence in the Indian ocean, the new chairman of the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee has said. Senator John Tower, Republican-Texas, speaking at a seminar on prospects for the new Congress, was asked about the incoming administration's position on the so-called Carter doctrine.

President Carter had declared in his state of the union address last year that the U.S. would go to war, if necessary, to protect its interests in the Persian Gulf. Tower did not comment directly on the Carter doctrine but predicted that Reagan "will certainly continue the policy of maintaining an American presence in the Indian ocean," he said. "It will probably be a stronger and more credible American presence, and adequately

funded."

On other issues, Tower said: Reagan will go ahead with production of the MX missile and will make a decision early in his administration about the controversy over launching facilities for it; and the administration should first take steps to "determine its priorities" and strengthen the military and then should seek to negotiate a new SALT II treaty with the objective of reducing nuclear armaments.

In another development, the Soviet ambassador to India Friday said that Western Military presence in the ocean was a threat not

only to littoral states but also to the Soviet Union. "In fact, a strategic threat to the security of the USSR from the southern direction is emerging," ambassador Yuli Vorontsov said in New Delhi.

Pravda Saturday accused Australia of adopting a "military policy" threatening the Indian ocean region, by agreeing to let American B-52 bombers use its airports. The authorities in Canberra had thus agreed to see Australia become an American "atomic base," because B-52's could carry nuclear warheads, the Soviet Party daily added.

Portugal's new P.M. takes over

Slavery racket busted in China

PEKING, Jan. 10 (AFP) — Police have uncovered a slavery racket in which young women were sold to peasants, the Cantonese *Nanfeng Ribao* newspaper has reported. A total of 115 women from Guangxi province, described as "naive and illiterate," was involved. Over three years, local gangs earned some \$13,000 by procuring them for peasants in Guangdong province.

The women were coaxed into travelling to Moaming, a town in Guangdong, where they were sold. The police, tipped off by a letter, broke up the network and traced 115 women sold at Moaming. Last November, the press reported the uncovering of a similar traffic between the province of Guangxi and the town of Tianjin, east of Peking. The paper cited the case of a young woman, Xiao Lu, who was sold twice: first, for \$260, to a peasant who, moved by her tears, sent her back.

Delhi raps Bangladesh

103 feared drowned

JAKARTA, Jan. 10 (AFP) — Some 11 people were feared to have drowned when a wooden vessel with 129 people on board sank off the mouth of the Kapuas River in West Borneo this week, Antara news agency reported Saturday. The ship sank after being buffeted by huge waves during a storm Wednesday, Antara said. The other 26 people on board had been rescued by Friday, it said.

Portugal's new P.M. takes over

LISBON, Jan. 10 (AP) — Francisco Pinto Balsemao was sworn in Friday as prime minister. He is the 13th premier since the 1974 military coup. Balsemao, a 43-year-old newspaper publisher and lawyer, was co-founder with the late Prime Minister Francisco Sa Carneiro of the Social Democratic Party. Carneiro was killed in a plane crash shortly before the Dec. 7 presidential election. Balsemao formed his cabinet with ministers from the center-right democratic alliance — a coalition of Social Democrats, the Social Democratic Center, and the People's Monarchist Party — and two independents.

Six governments have run the country since the coup that brought down 40 years of right-wing civilian dictatorship. Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes was re-elected president for a five-year term in the December balloting.

SWORN IN: Francisco Pinto Balsemao who was sworn in as prime minister of Portugal in Lisbon Friday.

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No freedom for Zimbabwe black women

By Bruce Johns

SALISBURY — Eight months after their independence from Britain, Zimbabwe's women complain that they are still enchained — to their menfolk. The few women leaders with the pluck to protest are quickly shouted down by Zimbabwean men.

"We are more superior than women because we are the ones who pay the lobola (bride price) for them," Josiah Chirasa of the Salisbury township of Seke wrote to the *Herald* newspaper recently in battle of words between the sexes.

The debate was started by an interview, published in the same Salisbury daily, with Naoma Nhwatwa, 39, an American-educated black woman who holds a doctorate in communications and a bachelor of science degree. She is a deputy minister for posts and telecommunications in the Mugabe government, and, rare for a woman her age in African society, she is unmarried.

"Men," she complained in the interview, "are allowed to drink publicly. They are even tolerated as alcoholics. Men are allowed to smoke and to have as many women as they like. Because of the cultural restrictions, we have better human beings among women than we have among men."

Nhwatwa wants all beer halls closed, women's rights respected and the bride price — from \$200 to \$2,000 — abolished.

"The problem is," she conceded, "that lobola is so deeply entrenched in our African culture that the whole concept has been adulterated with capitalism. I am yet to hear a woman who will say that she does not want lobola paid for her."

About the same time, a black woman signing herself Tendai Hongwe of the northeast town of Mtoko wrote to *Mahogany* magazine in a letter that underscored the misery of many of Zimbabwe's women. "I am an African woman... who has been abused for too long by the custom that we are just breeding machines," she said. "We have baby after baby so that our lazy husbands will have someone to do the work."

Two recent surveys by newspapers in Zimbabwe and in Kenya revealed that most African men refuse to acknowledge freedom from colonialism necessarily means liberation for their women. "You cannot talk sense to a woman who nags or is lazy. You must take a stick to her back," said Zimbabwean postal clerk Simon Mutanda.

Kanyingi Mchira, a Kenyan, said: "Wife-beating is an old African tradition and most men will agree with me that a wife who cannot take one or two beatings occasionally is not a good wife."

Many black men, brought up to believe they should be masters over women, are fearful that Western feminists ideas are taking root in Zimbabwe — and such ideas are not limited to the poorly educated.

Dr. Gordon Chavunduka, dean of the faculty of social studies at the University of Zimbabwe, attacked the junior minister for making her stand against male chauvinism. "The mistake they (women's rights leaders) make is that they are approaching everything with a Western outlook, ignoring the views and background of the majority," he said.



Will Reagan lift warning finger against Israel?

By Christopher Mayhew

As a "lame-duck" president, Carter no longer needs to conciliate the Zionist lobby. So he lifts a warning finger, and the Begin government hurriedly agrees to end the campaign for the annexation of the Golan Heights.

In 1981, President Reagan could lift a warning finger and stop further settlements in the occupied territories and create the conditions for a phased Israeli withdrawal. But will he do it? The Arabs and their friends have been keenly discussing this for months, usually reaching pessimistic conclusions. But they are asking themselves the wrong question. The right question is: What steps can we ourselves take in 1981 to exert effective counter-pressure on Reagan?

This is a good question, because there are in fact a number of untied options which the Palestinians and their friends could take up this year.

This is particularly true of the governments of the European Community. It is surely fair to classify these governments as "pro-Palestinian" nowadays, since the Venice Declaration, which called for the withdrawal of the Israelis from all the occupied territories, including East Jerusalem, and for self-determination for the Palestine people in the West Bank and Gaza. (At a meeting last month I heard a representative of a British Zionist organization describe the Venice Declaration as "anti-Semitic"). What could the contribution of these governments be this year? To begin with, they could make an important *negative* contribution. They could let it be seen that if they cannot ensure the implementation of the Venice principles in face

of American opposition, at least the Americans cannot continue their own disastrous Camp David strategy, in face of European opposition. This is because while the Venice Declaration stands no Arab government will be seduced by the Americans into the Camp David process. King Hussein himself said recently:

"I believe that the United States is the key to the situation in the Middle East and Europe is the key to the United States."

A further contribution which the European governments could make would be to campaign for their policy publicly in the United States. Let their politicians and diplomats appear on American television and arrange interviews in American newspapers. Europe's vital interests are at stake and it is right that they should be openly and publicly defended.

But will the European governments be able to withstand the intense pressure which the Americans will put on them to change course? American cooperation in NATO is vital to their security, and they will not willingly jeopardize it. Much will depend on the personal qualities of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Carrington. As a long-standing supporter of the American alliance he may be tempted to compromise. On the other hand, he was the leading architect of the Venice Declaration and of the new practice of collective, independent Community action in the field of foreign affairs. He showed courage and initiative over Rhodesia and Afghanistan. He will be a hard nut for Reagan to crack.

He and his colleagues will certainly need understanding and support from the PLO and the Arab governments. How far will the Arabs sink their quarrels? How much open support will they give the European initiative? Above all, how far will they continue normal economic and financial relations with the United States when, by its unpled support for Israel, it tramples on the honor of Islam and the Arab world? If an English-speaking country were the victim of American-backed Zionist aggression, the British public would not permit a single barrel of British oil to be sold to the United States.

The PLO could also do much in 1981 to build counter-pressure on Reagan. In particular, it could make a formal declaration along the following lines: that its aim was a united Palestine in which Jews and Arabs would have equal rights; that it would involve dismantling the Zionist state and the only just solution; but that nevertheless if the Israelis acknowledged the Palestinian people's right to self-determination in the West Bank and Gaza the PLO would concede a similar right to the Jews in the rest of Palestine and would pursue its goal only by peaceful means. A statement on the lines would destroy at a blow the Israelis' most effective propaganda weapon in the United States. It would do more to weaken Zionist pressure on Reagan than anything that could be done by the Arab or European governments.

In 1981 the Arabs and their friends will not be able to command success. But at least they can build up positions of strength from which to advance to victory.

THE 'JORDANIAN OPTION'

The most remarkable thing about the so-called "Jordanian Option", so enthusiastically propagated by the Americans as a way out of the morass into which the Camp David "peace process" has sunk, is Jordan's total opposition to it. The Jordanian leadership takes every opportunity to reaffirm its recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole representative of the Palestinians, and reiterate its demand for a complete Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied territories. Yet after every declaration, the Americans come back blandly to say that the "Jordanian Option" is on the cards, and that the Camp David bandwagon will soon be on the move once more.

The real question is why does America want to embroil Jordan, and at such late a date, in a process whose bankruptcy has become apparent to all? The one modest gain after such a long time and such diplomatic effort — the return of parts of Sinai to Egypt — has been bought at a forbiddingly high price: the total isolation of Egypt from the rest of the Arab world and closure of all the other possible avenues for a real settlement. What gain does America hope to get from prolonging this dangerous situation, and why would the Jordanians, or anyone else, want to be party to such a failed enterprise?

In any case, the time for the Camp David adherents is running out fast, even in America. The new administration which will take over later this month has invested no political capital in it, and is expected to have as priority the country's economic troubles rather than such questions as the Middle East. Israel, on the other hand, is facing its own domestic situation, with the economy deteriorating rapidly and the Likud coalition teetering on the edge of political collapse.

KISSINGER'S OLD TRICKS

The clear cut denial from Washington that Henry Kissinger represents anyone but himself as he tours the Middle East has done nothing to dampen his enthusiasm. He continues, on each stop, to air those stale and graceless themes he thinks the world has been long denied, those "solutions" to the world's ills which the world, rightly, has always feared more the ills themselves.

Thus in Tel Aviv, he tells the press of his utter rejection of the notion of a Palestinian state, and of any contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organization. He also wants Western Europe to have a role subservient to that of the United States, and advises this latter to have a "visible presence" in the Middle East.

While it is clear why the Israelis are glad to have their old friend giving them back their favorite song once more, one has to ask why the Arab world sees fit to give him a hearing. It is not realized, perhaps, that it is precisely such courtesies which Kissinger uses to enhance his already overblown reputation and seek further influence.

Western observers are almost unanimous that Kissinger's aim is to preempt the new administration's line of policy on the Middle East, seeking to ensure that it does least harm to the aggressive, expansionist designs of his friends the Zionists.

The new administration hardly needs to be told that the doctor is up to his old tricks, and that he will not rest until he gets back into that official position from which he can do most harm to the causes of sanity and peace in the world.

Letter to the editor

Dear Sir,
 The Islamic summit will be held at a time when peace and justice are the two pressing and urgent needs of the hour. The prime concern is the Palestinian issue particularly the occupation of the holy Aqsa mosque and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. How can the Islamic world, which stands for the well-being and betterment of mankind tolerate injustice and cruelty.
 It is not only desirable but essentially justified that this conference in this sacred land of brave people, should adopt resolutions binding on all the participants to stand united to become a strong and militant bloc. And then the day will not be far off when this country or the bloc as a whole will have the right to "veto" in the Security Council of the U.N.

Muhammad Rashid Faruqi,
 P. O. Box 1462, Olayyah,
 Mecca, Saudi Arabia

ARAB NEWS welcomes letters from the readers. The letters, preferably typed and having full address, may be edited for space and clarity. They should be addressed to:
 THE LETTERS EDITOR,
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 JEDDAH, SAUDI ARABIA

Saudi Arabian Press Review

Most newspapers Saturday concentrated on the Islamic Summit Conference which is scheduled to be held in Mecca Jan. 25. *Al Medina* said in a lead story that the heads of some Islamic states would undertake a tour of some Arab and Islamic states to clear the atmosphere before the convening of the summit.

Al Medina led with a statement by Prince Talal, U.N. honorary assistant secretary general, in which he said that the summit would have to adopt effective resolutions to serve Islam and Muslims. *Al Nadwa* gave prominence to Iraq's attacks on all fronts with Iran. Minister of Information Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani's statement regarding SR496 million for the development of manpower was the lead story in *Al Yom*, while *Al Jazirah* said in a lead that West Germany supports the supply of arms to Saudi Arabia and an official resolution of the Bonn government would be adopted in the near future.

In a front-page story, *Al Nadwa* reported that the Arab Reconciliation Committee has reaffirmed that the Arab leaders were keen to bolster solidarity among the Arab states. *Al Riyadh* frontpaged Washington's reported optimism over the release of the U.S. hostages by Iranian authorities. In a page one story, *Al Medina* reported that King Hassan II of Morocco would submit to the upcoming Islamic summit an assessment of the fresh European initiative toward peace in the Middle East.

Newspaper editorials mostly commented on the forthcoming Islamic summit, reiterating that the Islamic world pinned its hopes on this conference. *Al Riyadh* said the Kingdom is keen to do everything possible for the success of the summit conference. The paper spelled out its optimism over its success especially as there was a great concern from all Islamic circles to work for the production of fruitful results. What Saudi Arabia is doing before the convening of the conference is part of its policy to streamline the Islamic ranks and to reinforce their ties, said the paper, adding by the Kingdom's ceaseless efforts in this direction are guided by the injunctions of the Islamic faith. The paper hoped the conference would provide a major turning point in the history of the Arab and Islamic worlds as both have a common destiny and objectives.

In an editorial, *Al Jazirah* reiterated that the responsibility of liberating Jerusalem and Afghanistan rests solely on the Islamic world, and their liberation can be made possible only when the Islamic world is united and works jointly for a common cause. The paper said that Muslims all over the world pinned great hopes on the Mecca summit which is expected to adopt effective resolutions on the Islamic issues. At the same time, the paper urged an immediate step to the bloodshed being caused as a result of the current Iraq-Iran war, and said that the Muslim energy, being so wantonly wasted, could have been utilized for the liberation of the Islamic sacred places from Zionist occupation. The paper emphasized the Islamic nature of Jerusalem and Afghanistan and reaffirmed that their liberation was the responsibility of the Islamic world as a whole.

Al Medina pointed out that intensive contacts among the Islamic states before the convening of the Mecca summit aim at creating an atmosphere of solidarity, fraternity and friendship during the summit's deliberations. In the paper's view, the conference would have to adopt a unified stance on the Soviet crimes in Afghanistan and would work to stop the bloody war now raging between Iraq and Iran. It referred to reports about a fresh attempt by the president of Pakistan to persuade the two warring countries to cease fire, and hoped that the concerned parties would favorably respond to his good offices and the war.

Okaz commented on Saudi Arabia's persistent efforts to create a congenial atmosphere for the promotion of unity and solidarity, saying the Kingdom did so out of its firm belief that this was the ideal way to preserve the achievements of the Islamic nation. The paper sent out a warning against attempts being made by hostile circles to put hurdles in the path of the Islamic activity and progress, and reiterated that Saudi Arabia would never allow evil elements to create any further thaw in the Islamic body. *Al Yom* and *Al Bilad* concentrated on the Kingdom's efforts toward progress and development saying the state's allocations for education, health and the training of the Saudi Arabian youth have no parallel. The developments are being implemented with the basic aim of achieving the welfare of the people and preparing them for a practical and effective participation in the building and development process in the country.

Al Nadwa focused on the crisis in the Israeli government, saying that the drama of changes in the government would not bring anything new outside the plan mapped by the Zionists. Begin or Pines, or any other Zionist, would continue to pursue the same aggressive and expansionist policy which has been the characteristic feature of the state of Israel ever since it was implanted on the Palestine soil.



The Organization of the Islamic Conference (Part 5)

Cultural ties gain strength

By Ramna Siddiqi

Jan. 10 — The Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) has been engaged in activities in the cultural and social fields. Several agencies have been set up at specific tasks in the broad area of cooperation among member states. The second Islamic summit held in 1974 gave importance to the significant role which and its General Secretariat could play in developing better cultural understanding among members. It was also realising the rich cultural heritage of these

countries had been clouded for centuries under the dominance of foreign ideas and effective measures were needed to promote

EDITOR'S NOTE: Arab News continues today the series of articles on the Organization of the Islamic Conference it started on Jan. 4. The article on the Islamic Solidarity Fund, which appeared on Jan. 7, was the fourth part of the series on the OIC.

the cultural and social development of the Muslim world. Thus, in the past few years, cultural programs have been given great

importance to work as a specialized agency of the OIC to strengthen cooperation in the areas of education, culture, scientific research and information. It will also be responsible for evolving a curriculum of Islamic education at various levels for the educational systems of member states. This organization is to be located in Rabat, Morocco.

The OIC is also taking steps for the preservation of historic cities such as Fez in Morocco, the ancient cities of Chinguetti, Ouadala and Tichit in Mauritania which contain some rare manuscripts, and the city of Kairouan in Tunisia. OIC is working in close cooperation with UNESCO which has launched international appeals for the preservation of these cities facing extinction with the passage of time.

The cultural program of the OIC emphasizes the teaching of Arabic and Islamic culture in member states. Several OIC conferences have urged all member states to include Arabic and Islamic studies in their general education programs and non-Arabic speaking countries, notably Pakistan and Malaysia, have already introduced Arabic as a compulsory language at school level.

Plans are underway to set up an institute of Arabic in Sudan to spread this language and Islamic culture in Africa and to set up a similar institute in Pakistan to serve the Asian countries. An Islamic center in Guinea-Bissau is under consideration while the Islamic University in Niger is in an advanced stage of completion. Efforts are also being made to draw up a uniform lunar calendar.

The first Pan Islamic games were recently held in Izmir, Turkey, to develop sports and recreational ties between Islamic countries. Sportsmen from many OIC member states competed in several events and displayed high performances. The success of this first ever get together of sportsmen under an OIC sponsored arena has prompted the Organization to consider making the games a regular feature.

It is evident that these wide ranging social and cultural activities of the OIC would require cooperation with other similar international organizations. The General Secretariat maintains close cooperation with other regional and non-governmental bodies working in the social field. An agreement on cooperation has just been concluded with UNESCO and a similar accord is expected to be signed soon with the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALESCO).

The forthcoming third Islamic summit is understood to discuss cultural issues as well to get approval to some of these proposals. Its decisions will undoubtedly add a momentum to the already vast and varied activities of the OIC in the cultural and social fields. This trend will be welcomed as it helps promote people to people cooperation and understanding which the world so badly needs today.

Senghor worked for creating consciousness among blacks

By Ronald Koven

PARIS, (WP) — With the official resignation of President Leopold Sedar Senghor of Senegal after 20 years as chief of state, the era of France's continued post-independence cultural dominance over its former colonies seemed to come to an end.

Typically, Senghor had announced his intention to resign not to his own people but in an interview a few weeks ago with the Paris daily, *Le Monde*. The 74-year-old Senghor is much more than the father of a small West African country noted for its political maturity, carefully controlled democracy and pro-western moderation.

He is also considered one of the leading living French-language poets, the creator of a trail-blazing philosophy of black consciousness known as Negritude and, along with his friend and fellow-president, Felix Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast, the last universally recognized political sage of French-speaking Africa.

Houphouet and Senghor both served as French cabinet ministers. But Houphouet has achieved recognition as a proud nationalist. Senghor preserved the image of a French intellectual who almost incidentally became a national leader. He gives the impression that, for him, the defense of the world stature of the French language, for instance, is at least as important as Senegal's national interests.

It is an image that Senghor himself has nurtured, coquettishly denying against all the evidence to the contrary that he is not a shrewd politician — a quality he had to have to dominate for 20 years the complicated ethnic and racial reality of Senegal's five million people in a territory the size of Kansas just south of the frontier between black and Arab Africa.

He leaves power with his considerable prestige intact just as his country seems to be about to face its hardest times since independence. Yet, no one can accuse him of quitting abruptly or of leaving the country in the lurch since he has achieved what is undoubtedly the smoothest transfer of power in post-independence black Africa. It may be the only example of a modern black African leader voluntarily giving up power.

In 1976, Senghor prepared the way with a constitutional amendment providing that the prime minister automatically succeeds the president and finishes the term in case of death or resignation — a provision that exists elsewhere in Africa only in Tunisia and Cameroon. So, he has passed on his mandate

to his 45-year-old prime minister of 10 years, Abdou Diouf, a shy man known for his administrative competence, rigor and austerity.

As Senghor's faithful deputy, he quietly deflected the criticisms that the

West's "hypocritical" concern over the massacre of a relatively small number of Central African children while it showed no concern at all over the slow death by starvation of thousands of African children in the drought-stricken Sahel countries. Senghor indicated that he considered Giscard responsible for forcing Bokassa into the Libyan embrace.

In contrast to his attitude toward Giscard was his lifelong friendship with fellow literature student and former President Georges Pompidou and his reverence for Gen. Charles de Gaulle. When Senghor went to see President de Gaulle to ask for independence for Senegal, he recently recalled, everything was settled in a conversation of less than an hour.

Senghor is ardently anti-Soviet and a "man of the left" in the best French intellectual tradition. Nationalized enterprises control 40 per cent of Senegal's economy. Senghor took his ruling party into the Socialist International, of which he is a vice president. He decreed that the three officially recognized opposition parties would by definition have to be to the right of his Socialist Party.

No other parties but the four designated in the constitution are authorized, but on a continent where very few regimes tolerate any opposition parties at all, Senghor's Senegal stands out as a model of democracy. As president, he imprisoned, exiled or otherwise neutralized all of his serious rivals. By 1974, he felt secure enough to start letting all political prisoners out of jail and permitting broad freedom of expression.

Now, one of the opposition groups, the Democratic Party of Wade Abdoulaye, has become a serious threat with its social democratic image, its roots in the drought-beset peasantry and its stress on Muslim sentiment. Senghor's successor Diouf, a Muslim, must overcome catastrophic economic conditions created by the Sahel region's drought and by the bureaucratic rigidity of the nationalized companies. This spring, for the first time since independence, France had to bankroll the previously prosperous country just to meet the state's payroll.

Senegal's essentially one-crop economy has been hard hit by the collapse of peanut prices in the world market. Senghor has constantly pleaded for guaranteed international prices for the Third World's crops and minerals.

Despite his obvious attachment to rhetoric, Senghor can be pragmatic. He recently said he had decided to return 10 per cent of the economy to private ownership to get it out of the hands of "bad managers." Yet, saying "my task is not finished," he plans to devote himself to promoting a socialist inter-African grouping of states that are neither Marxist-Leninist nor capitalist.

He also plans to devote himself to finishing a long list of writing projects, his French wife of many years and his country residence in Normandy.



Leopold Sedar Senghor

philosopher-president was playing less and less attention to the country's daily problems while traveling the world lecturing and collecting what may be the world's most impressive string of honorary degrees from Harvard to the pre-revolutionary university of Tehran. It is widely assumed that the honor he now most covets is the Nobel Peace prize.

Within Senegal, a country that is 85 per cent Muslim, the Catholic Senghor has played a successful balancing act with his careful cultivation of the Marabouts, the mutually jealous Muslim religious leaders. He did not manage, however, to come to terms with the local disciple of Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, who whipped up a wave of Islamic revolutionary protest in Senegal's universities. The dissident leader, Khalifa Niassa, fled to exile in Libya, provoking a stream of statements from Senghor against Libyan leader Col. Moammer Qaddafi's "imperialism" and "racism."

Convinced that there was Libyan backing for an attempted coup in neighboring Gambia, an English-speaking coastal enclave in Senegal, Senghor rushed in several hundred troops to protect the Gambian government.

Senghor, who has been known to speak privately of "we westerners," has become increasingly critical of what he sees as the West's neglect of Soviet penetration of Africa. He is especially scathing in his private comments about the French president, notably over the French overthrow a year ago of Emperor Bokassa of Central Africa.

A high French diplomat sent to enlist Senghor's support for the overthrow said he was



The Norwich School for Muslim children

in at OIC forums. Islamic Commission for Economic, Social and Cultural Affairs, which meets annually, has the overall responsibility for setting OIC decisions and plans in the cultural and social fields. It also reviews projects and programs underway.

Under the aegis of the General Secretariat of the OIC, an extensive program of cultural activities is underway. This includes holding meetings, seminars and symposiums, organizing Serrat conferences, meetings of scholars and personalities on various aspects of Islamic history, culture and ideology, and publication of research papers and special studies on Islamic issues and teachings.

Several institutions are already operational in carrying out this task of bringing the Muslim world closer in these important fields of activity. A research center for Islamic history, art and culture has been set up in Istanbul where Arabists, historians, writers and artists from various countries are to carry out serious research and insight on the common legacy

Muslims. The center will also issue publications, organize seminars and gather information to instill a better understanding of Islam among the masses. The Turkish government and the General Secretariat have already concluded an agreement on the immunities and privileges of the center to enable it to be fully operational. To supplement the activities of this center, an international commission for Islamic cultural heritage was also set up in Istanbul recently to strengthen the scope of research, study and educational cooperation among the Islamic countries.

Plans have also been finalized for the creation of an Islamic foundation for science and technology with an initial capital of \$50 million. This agency, based in Jeddah, will be headed by a director general and include professional staff to undertake research and evolve proposals in the key fields of scientific and technological advances, an area in which the Islamic world lags behind.

More recently, an agreement has been reached to form an Islamic educational, scientific and cultural organization on the pat-

In East Timor

Army overpowers leftist resistance

KARTA (LAT) — Indonesia is pouring money into East Timor in an attempt to win international acceptance of its rule over the former Portuguese territory that it annexed five years ago.

Officials said that the government would spend \$100 million next year on the war-torn territory where, in 1975, an estimated 100,000 people

have died, mostly of disease and starvation, after violence erupted as four centuries of Portuguese rule came to a turbulent end. This is twice as much as was budgeted for East Timor last year, western diplomatic sources said, and the amount has gone unpublicized in Indonesia lest it should arouse regional jealousies as being more than East Timor is worth.

Indonesia annexed East Timor in

December 1975 when civil war broke out between rival political factions while Portugal, as part of its decolonization program, was preparing the Timorese for independence.

Most members of the United Nations have refused to recognize Indonesia's hold on East Timor in the absence of free choice by the Timorese. The U.S. has sided with Indonesia as the best way out of a bad situation. An emergency relief operation mounted more than a year ago is now coming to an end and officials agree that the worst is over. Critics charge that thousands of lives could have been saved if Indonesia had allowed international relief organizations to act sooner.

Timor is a remote, arid island lying at the eastern end of the Indonesian archipelago in one of the country's poorest regions. Its people are a mixture of Malay and Melanesian stock who speak about 15 different dialects.

With an annual per capita income of less than \$40, they live on a narrow margin in the best of times. An estimated 40,000 died of famine during World War II after a ruthless Japanese food collection drive.

Today, according to one estimate, only 50 percent of the arable land in East Timor is under cultivation. One reason is a shortage of carabao, (water buffalo), the other is a lack of security.

Fretilin, the left-wing anti-Indonesian independence movement, was finally overpowered by superior Indonesian army forces after putting up unexpectedly heavy resistance. But "pacification" has proved long, costly and messy. Fretilin guerillas are still holding out in the mountainous eastern tip of the island. In some areas farmers do not dare venture more than three miles from resettlement centers guarded by the Indonesian army.

Last summer Fretilin forces managed to stage several bold but ineffectual raids on Dili, the capital described by novelist Joseph Conrad at the end of the 19th century as "that highly pestilential place."

The Indonesian army, Fretilin and anti-Fretilin Timorese have charged one another with atrocities. The truth appears to be that there were atrocities on all sides with Indonesian troops perhaps bearing the heaviest burden of guilt.

One informed source estimated the remaining Fretilin strength at 1,000 armed men with several thousand more supporters. However, this source said, there have been several mass surrenders in recent months with Catholic priests urging Fretilin forces to lay down their arms because further resistance is hopeless.

Meanwhile, the "Indonesianization" of East Timor, which became the country's 27th province in 1976, continues. Indonesian school teachers have been brought in to educate the population, which was 90 percent illiterate.

Army engineers are building and repairing roads, improving the harbor at Dili and repairing irrigation systems.

saudi business

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RIGGED FOR SPEED: This new British racing dinghy is built around a space frame rig that isolates the mast from the hull, a construction that allows it to take to the water with an all-up weight of only 100 kgs. The Spearhead dinghy features a Tenspar frame rig that contains the massive stresses that a conventional rig would exert directly onto the hull, removing the need for mast reinforcement and bulkheads.

Another record high

Tokyo stock market surges

TOKYO, Jan. 10 (R) — The Tokyo Stock Market has surged to another record high as foreign investors ploughed money into the robust Japanese economy, worried about recession in the West and this week's slump on Wall Street. The Tokyo stock exchange, the second biggest after New York, hit a new peak Friday in hectic trading for the third consecutive day despite a slight firming of the U.S. dollar against the Japanese yen, which has strengthened since the start of the year.

Despite two days of sharp decline on Wall Street, which traditionally sets the pace for the Japanese market, the Tokyo market average advanced nearly 26 points to 7,248.13 on heavy volume of 550 million shares. After the close the Tokyo exchange said that foreign investors last year bought a net balance of 845.5 billion yen (about \$4.18 billion) of shares, the biggest foreign buying spree ever.

The exchange attributed the foreign interest to a flood of oil money looking for investments outside the United States and Europe and to a major increase in portfolio investments by American and European pension funds seeking higher returns than available at home.

The 1980 showing dwarfed the previous record year of 1975 when foreign buyers acquired 140 billion yen (\$693 million) on net balance and reversed the selling trend last year when foreigners unloaded roughly the same amount.

A rising yen has proved a major lure to foreign investors this year, but concerns the Japanese authorities, who this week alone were forced to purchase over \$1 billion on foreign exchange markets to keep the yen from advancing too quickly, dealers said. Dollar-buying by the Bank of Japan helped the U.S. currency recover to 202.30 yen Friday from 200.40 Thursday and a 23-month low of 199 yen Tuesday.

Banking sources said the Japanese authorities are worried that they might be accused of trying to keep the yen artificially low to promote Japanese exports. Some dealers have forecast that the dollar might weaken to 190 yen by the end of this month because the Japanese economy is expected to strengthen this year.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has predicted that Japan's export competitiveness will be maintained this year, halving its balance of payments deficit and restoring its trade balance to surplus.

Meanwhile in London, the stock exchange was upset initially Friday by the drop in ICI to a 12-month low on the growing anxiety that the dividend may be cut when the full-time figures are announced next month.

But overall, the new year trading account ended on a slightly better note as light buying for the new account, starting Monday, developed. Although Glaxo and Beecham were dull, there were small improvements for Thorn-EMI as it announced its half timer,

with General Electric Company also a little firmer.

The *Financial Times* industrial shares index was 461.2 up 1.9. Waddington (games/toys) eased sharply after its disappointing figures, as ICL (computers) after its gloomy report. Oils had Lasmo firmer, but several others eased including Burmah. Gilts recovered from an uncertain start, although the new tap stock was still quoted at a discount to its opening price.

Qatar increases oil prices; British firm to follow suit

LONDON, Jan. 10 (R) — Qatar has joined the present round of oil price increases by raising its rates by \$4 a barrel, the maximum allowed under a new OPEC pricing formula, according to oil industry sources. Kuwait and Nigeria had announced hike in prices Thursday.

Britain National Oil Corporation (NOC) —, meanwhile, negotiated with companies operating in the British sector of the North Sea on proposals for a \$3 British crude oil price rise, which industry sources said Friday was likely to be announced soon.

The British, who export to the U.S. and West Germany, tend to follow OPEC pricing the present price moves result from OPEC talks in Bali, Indonesia, in December, which produced a formula to govern increases generally effectively from Jan. 1.

The majority in OPEC put up prices earlier this month. The announced changes are in line with industry predictions that the Bali deal would raise the average cost of a barrel by nearly 10 per cent — from just over \$32 to \$35 — and add five to seven per cent to petrol prices.

But Kuwait and Qatar caused some surprise in the oil industry when they followed a "hawkish" lead set by Libya in putting up rates by \$4, the maximum permissible.

The Bali agreement allowed OPEC members to set prices on a notional benchmark anywhere between \$32 and 36 and then to subtract differentials for quality and nearness to the market, subject to a ceiling of \$41 for top quality light crudes rich in petrol.

Saudi Arabia, the biggest exporter and leading price moderate, opted for an increase of only \$2 to the \$32 bottom limit. Others, including Algeria, Nigeria, Indonesia and

Venezuela, chose a \$35 benchmark and raised prices by \$3.

Libya, however, went for a \$36 benchmark to result in \$41 price for its high quality Brega and Zuetina crudes and Kuwait and Qatar now appear to have also based new prices on a \$36 benchmark.

Western oil company sources said Kuwait teleaxed customers that it would price its heavy, sulphurous crude at \$35.50 a barrel. Oil sources in the Gulf said Qatar was adding \$4 to the prevailing prices of \$33.23 to \$33.42.

Gulf sources added that the United Arab Emirates (UAE) was expected to settle for a smaller \$26 \$3 increase.

The move by Kuwait strengthens the possibility that Saudi Arabia might make a new price increase before OPEC's next meeting in Geneva at the end of May, London oil analysts said, noting that Kuwaiti crude will now cost \$3.50 a barrel more than slightly higher quality Saudi Arabian light.

The Saudis backdated their modest \$2 increase under the present round to Nov. 1. Under the Bali accord they are free to add up to \$4 more to bring their price to the \$36 benchmark.

Saudi Arabia is now producing around 10.3 million barrels per day (bpd), or about 20 per cent of total non-Communist world consumption, having pushed up its output to help offset shortfalls caused by the Iraq-Iran war.

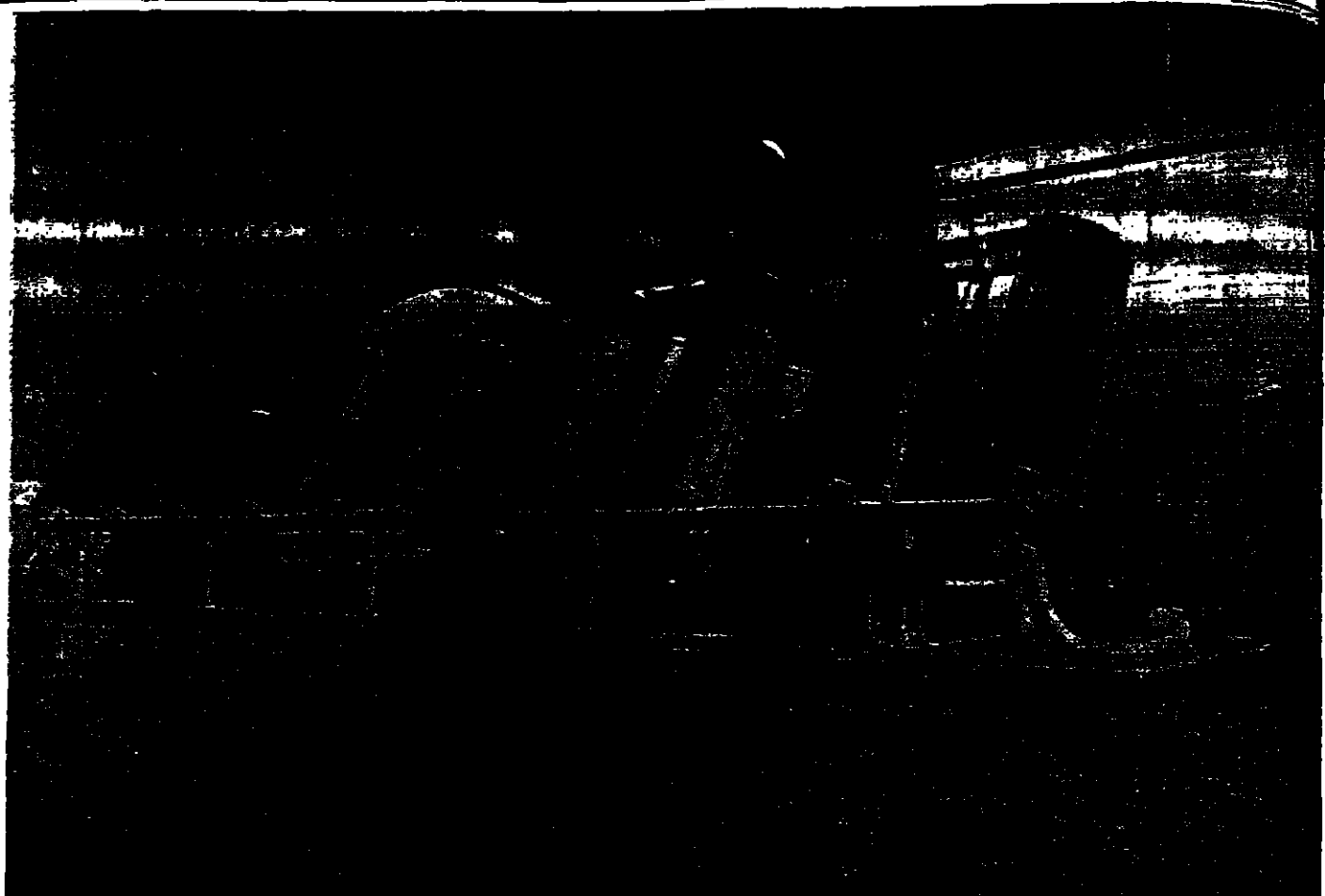
Kuwait and the UAE are producing about 1.7 million bpd each with Qatar down at 500,000 bpd. Kuwait's customers include British Petroleum, the Royal Dutch Shell group, Gulf Oil and Japanese refiners Shell, BP and French companies are among UAE customers.

Britain exports about half its daily output of about 1.6 million barrels of light, low-sulphur crude, while meeting refinery needs for heavy grades largely from the Gulf.

A \$3 across-the-board British increase would result in a \$39.25 price for Forties crude and a \$40 rate for top quality Ekofisk oil.

Genscher to raise oil price issue in Algeria

BONN, Jan. 10 (R) — West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will raise Bonn's worries about the latest OPEC oil price increases during three days of talks in Algeria starting Sunday West German diplomatic sources said Saturday. West Germany, which imported 10 per cent of its oil needs from Algeria last year, has a growing trade deficit with the north African state because of oil payments.



SOLAR DAZZLER: Fort Worth, Texas, airport travellers are in for a dazzling spectacle. Installation of a new type of solar energy plant will produce an unusual iridescent shimmer in the sky similar to a rainbow. This is due to what are called a series of plastic Fresnel-lens used in the collectors. Most advanced of its kind in the United States, the solar plant is part of a nation-wide experiment sponsored by the U.S. Department of Energy.

Inflation begins to bite Forecasters pessimistic over 1981 economy

By William Pfaff

PARIS, Jan. 10 (LAT) — Last year was a bad one, and 1981 does not start well. Much optimism is expressed in Europe about the incoming Reagan government in Washington, but it is hard to see what justifies this optimism. The world's economic crisis, the ambitions of the Soviet Union, the extremities of bitterness which motivate acts in Iran, the Middle East and central America will not fade before the supposed firmness of Reagan and his associates any more than they did before the pieties of Carter.

There are no mere technical or theoretical solutions to the economic problem. Political factors are crucial to OPEC's determination of the price of crude oil. The eventual consequences of high energy costs in the industrial countries are social and political. Joblessness and inflation have begun to bite and more of both are forecast. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development expects a third of the Italian work force under 25 to be unemployed by early 1982, and a fifth of the British, nearly a fifth of the French and 14 per cent of young U.S. workers (disproportionately black) to be out of jobs. Social tensions, mainly contained in Europe and North America until now, could begin to slip from control in 1981 and after. Against this, it is not evident that Laffer curves and supply-side economics — meaning lowered U.S. taxes — are a sufficient answer to a world crisis.

The conflict between the Soviet Union and the West changed for the worse during 1980. From the Stalinist years to the mid-1970s, a great deal of belligerent noise was made in

Inflation begins to bite

the East-West competition, but nothing fundamental was really put in jeopardy on either side.

Ideological warfare

Ideological warfare was obligatory, but the real wars waged by the major powers, even the clandestine wars, were limited to not directly threaten the other. The Soviet Union remained nervously on the sidelines as the U.S. battered its North Vietnamese client from the air. When the United States subsequently became North Vietnam's victim, it was a blow delivered by Hanoi, not Moscow.

Things changed between Russia and the United States after 1973. There now are things to fight about. The Middle East has acquired vital, and challenged, economic importance for the Western industrial states. Its energy is probably needed by the Soviet Union as well. It is doubtful that the Soviets can extract their Siberian oil in the foreseeable future, and likely that they will become net importers of oil. Superpower positions, commitments, and alliances in the Middle East now are charged with the weight of jobs

for Americans, Europeans and Russians. High standards, the economic balance and balance of power.

Reagan administration

It is imaginable that the Reagan administration might become another Eisenhower administration, pragmatic and undramatic. That seems to be Reagan's own ambition. But this almost certainly won't happen. During the Eisenhower years the Soviet Union was in post-Stalinist disorientation a change. It retreated from Austria and moderated its cold war policies. The new economy was improving, European reconstruction was completed and the boom began.

President Eisenhower was criticized for conservatism, for doing too little. But 1950s were good years for doing little. 1980s are different — deteriorating and dangerous. They are not a time for master inactivity. Even less are they a time for actions undertaken without serious thought behind them. Where is this seriousness? It is hard to be optimistic.

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

| Authority | Description | No. of Tender | Price SR | Closing Date |
|--|--|---------------|----------|--------------|
| Ministry of Health | Supply of ration to General Hospital, Abha, Chest Diseases Hospital, Abha; Khamis Meshait Hospital; Zahran Al-Jamoub hospital; Hail Hospital; Bisha Hospital and Nejran Hospital | 793 | 500 | Jan. 14 |
| Ministry of Education | Construction of primary school buildings comprising nine classrooms | 29/M | 3000 | Feb. 10 |
| Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs, (Directorate of the Western Province) | Temporary asphaltting of roads in Khulais | 9/M/401 | 500 | Jan. 24 |
| | Temporary asphaltting of roads in Yanbu | 10/M/401 | 500 | Jan. 21 |
| Directorate of the National Guard, Riyadh | Repairs to camp of the Head of National Guard in Taif | 26/400/401 | 200 | Jan. 12 |
| Ministry of the Interior, Dept. of Public Security | Supply of horse feed | 22/400/401 | 400 | Jan. 12 |

PORTS AUTHORITY

JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON THE 10TH JANUARY 1981 4TH R-AWAL, 1401

| Berth | Name of Vessel | Agent | Type of Cargo | Arrival Date |
|-------|------------------|----------|----------------------|--------------|
| 6. | Safina-E-Rehmat | S.C.S.A. | Onions/Gen. | 8.1.81 |
| 8. | Dongola | A.E.T. | Sugar/Gen/Contra | 8.1.81 |
| 10. | Shoshin Maru | Gulf | Bulk Palm Oil | 7.1.81 |
| 12. | Artigone | Alsaada | Gen/Rebar/Lamp Posts | 8.1.81 |
| 16. | Al Ahmadiah | Kanoo | Containers | 8.1.81 |
| 18. | Odysseus | Rolaco | Bulk Cement | 30.12.80 |
| 19. | Tsuru Arrow | Alsaab | Bulk Cement | 8.1.81 |
| 21. | Corinna | El Hawi | Contra/Reefer/Trucks | 7.1.81 |
| 27. | Mount Dirfys | A.A. | Bagged Sugar | 8.1.81 |
| 28. | Capitan Yermalos | Alsaada | Gen/Tractors | 8.1.81 |
| 29. | Hilco Speedster | Reefer | Reefer | 8.1.81 |
| 36. | Benavon | A.E.T. | Containers | 8.1.81 |
| 42. | Hellenic Pride | Alpha | Rice/General | 8.1.81 |

RECENT ARRIVALS:

| | | | |
|-----------------|----------|--------------|--------|
| Blue Nile | A.E.T. | Contra/Gen. | 8.1.81 |
| Al Ahmadiah | Kanoo | Containers | " |
| Nopal Argus | Alreza | Vehicles | " |
| Safina-E-Rehmat | S.C.S.A. | Onion/Gen. | " |
| Achilleus | Rolaco | Bulk Cement | " |
| Mount Dirfys | A.A. | Bagged Sugar | " |
| Hilco Speedster | Star | Reefer | " |

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT DAMMAM

SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HRS ON 4.3.1401/10.1.81 CHANGES PAST 48 HRS.

| | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|---------|-------------|----------|
| 1. | Wah Shun | Gulf | Bulk Wheat | 7.1.81 |
| 4. | Ionnis Martinos | Kanoo | Cont./Rice | 12.12.80 |
| 6. | Van Dyck | Gosaibi | Gen/Contra | 8.1.81 |
| 8. | Quellin | Gosaibi | Gen/Cement | 7.1.81 |
| 12. | Attika Hope | Alreza | General | 8.1.81 |
| 18. | Theekar | Kanoo | Gen/Cement | 8.1.81 |
| 27. | Lok Vivek | Gosaibi | Barley/Gen | 7.1.81 |
| 28. | Han Bori | OCE | General | 8.1.81 |
| 36. | Peleus (D.B.) | SMC | Bulk Cement | 8.1.81 |
| 37. | Pacificinsurer (D.B.) | Alreza | Bulk Cement | 30.1.81 |

BRIEFS

PARIS, (AFP) — A pocket typewriter that is also a calculator and a diary is being marketed in France by the Sharp Company of Japan. Measuring 19 by 9.5 by 3 centimeters, it has two keyboards (one for letters, one for figures), a screen that lights up and a roll of paper for notes. It works on batteries.

PARIS, (AFP) — National Aluminium Company of India and French Aluminium Pechiney are to set up and run a bauxite-alumina-aluminium complex in Orissa, Pechiney announced Friday. The French contribution will be basically in the form of technology and engineering services.

OSLO, (AFP) — Stavanger Drilling Company has agreed to accept \$65 million and give up the Alexander Kleveland platform which collapsed in the North Sea in March with the loss of 123 lives. This proposal had been put by the platform insurers, who thus become the owners of the rig. Several Norwegian and other companies believe the rig can be recovered.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 5:00 P.M. Friday

| | SAMA | Cash | Transfer |
|-------------------------|--------|-----------|----------|
| Bahraini Dinar | — | 8.60 | 8.86 |
| Belgian Franc (1,000) | 105.00 | — | — |
| Canadian Dollar | 2.81 | — | — |
| Deutsche Mark (100) | 169.00 | 171.50 | 169.90 |
| Japanese Yen (100) | 156.00 | — | 155.60 |
| Lebanese Lira (100) | — | 4.40 | 4.45 |
| Malaysian Ringgit (100) | — | 91.00 | 90.90 |
| French Franc (100) | 73.00 | 74.00 | 73.50 |
| Greek Drachma (1,000) | — | 72.25 | 73.90 |
| Indian Rupee (100) | — | — | 42.30 |
| Iranian Ryal (100) | — | — | — |
| Iraqi Dinar | — | 8.25 | — |
| Italian Lira (10,000) | 36.00 | 36.40 | 36.00 |
| Japanese Yen (1,000) | 16.50 | — | 16.75 |
| Jordanian Dinar | — | 10.92 | 10.89 |
| Kuwaiti Dinar | — | 12.31 | 12.31 |
| Libyan Lira (100) | — | 91.50 | 90.35 |
| Moroccan Dirham (100) | — | 82.00 | 79.15 |
| Pakistani Rupee (100) | — | — | 33.70 |
| Philippine Peso (100) | — | — | 44.50 |
| Qatari Riyal (100) | 8.00 | 8.06 | 8.06 |
| Saudi Riyal (100) | — | 91.85 | 91.70 |
| Singapore Dollar | — | — | 1.56 |
| Spanish Peso (1,000) | — | 42.20 | 42.20 |
| Swiss Franc (100) | 187.00 | 191.00 | 184.15 |
| Syrian Lira (100) | — | 77.00 | 85.50 |
| Turkish Lira (1,000) | — | 36.00 | — |
| U.S. Dollar | 3.33 | 3.335 | 3.34 |
| Yemeni Ryal (100) | — | 73.25 | 73.05 |
| Gold kg. | — | 62,200.00 | — |
| 10 Tola bar | — | 7,400.00 | — |
| Silver kg. | — | — | — |

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah — Tel: 23815.

ANKARA, (AFP) — Turkish Vice-Premier Turgut Ozal leaves for London Monday to renegotiate the rescheduling of part of Turkey's overseas debts with 16 international banks. The talks will involve \$3,200 million. Turkey's debts of \$2,000 million having reached this figure following several devaluations in 1980.

AMSTERDAM, (AFP) — The Dutch Ballast Nedam Group, which specialises in civil engineering and drainage, has reported winning orders worth \$1.00 million from Saudi Arabia and the Far East, more than a quarter of which have been won in recent weeks.

PARIS, (AFP) — French grain co-operatives demanded compensation similar to that granted to U.S. grain growers following the embargo on grain exports to the Soviet Union, and warned that grain prices were seriously low while major industrial contracts continued to be signed with the Soviet Union.

PEKING, (AFP) — A company has been set up in China to supervise the manufacture of equipment for light industry, matching it to the growth rate of the economy, New China News Agency reported Friday. The company will oversee management, quality and pricing, taking over this function from the provincial governments.

SEOUL, (AFP) — The Middle East provided most of last year's export contracts for the South Korean construction sector totaling \$8,120 million. The year 1980 was nearly as good for foreign business as 1978, when a record \$8,150 million worth of orders were received.

HELSINKI, (AFP) — Finland last year paid \$4,156 million for imported energy, informed sources said here Friday. This year's imported energy bill could rise of \$5,195 million, which is equivalent to a cost of \$2,600 for each person in gainful employment.

BRUSSELS, (R) — Inflation in the European Common Market rose to around 14 per cent in 1980, two points higher than the 12 per cent rate forecast last October, the EEC statistics office has said. In 1979, the EEC countries had a combined inflation rate of 8.6 per cent. The statistics office said Friday that West Germany was expected to show the lowest inflation in the Community for 1980, at 5.5 per cent, and Italy the highest, at 21 per cent.

THANKS

The Saudi Steel Guardrail Establishment

and its owner and manager, MR. AHMAD MOHAMED AL DAINY, express their deep gratitude to HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION, HIS EXCELLENCY THE DEPUTY MINISTER AND THEIR STAFF FOR THEIR CONCERN, expressed in two memos No. 1759 and 1760 dated 14-2-1401 H, urging and enjoying the Ministry's consultants and contractors to use in their road projects steel guardrails produced by THE SAUDI STEEL GUARDRAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

The Saudi Steel Guardrail Establishment is indeed happy to put forth its full capacity to secure all road contractor needs in terms of guardrails used in roads and BRIDGES, estimated in the Ministry's report as superior in quality to similar imported rails which quality is estimated in the Ministry's report as superior to similar imported rails. CONFIRMED IN THE MINISTRY'S REPORT AS SUPERIOR TO SIMILAR IMPORTED RAILS.

With God's help, we remain at the service of the national economy.



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HIGH DIVE: A daring diver, Tony, takes a death defying plunge and plummets toward a spear ringed sponge cushion at the 27th London International Boat Show — all in the cause of entertainment. Right: Tony's calculated risk pays off.



SOVIET WARSHIP: The "Korov", the largest vessel built since the Second-World War, except for plane carriers, has pointed missiles of various types aboard. This picture was taken from a helicopter when the warship was crossing the Baltic Sea.



RICKSHAW STAND: Rickshaws and their pullers rest between rush hour traffic at a "taxi station" in Hong Kong.



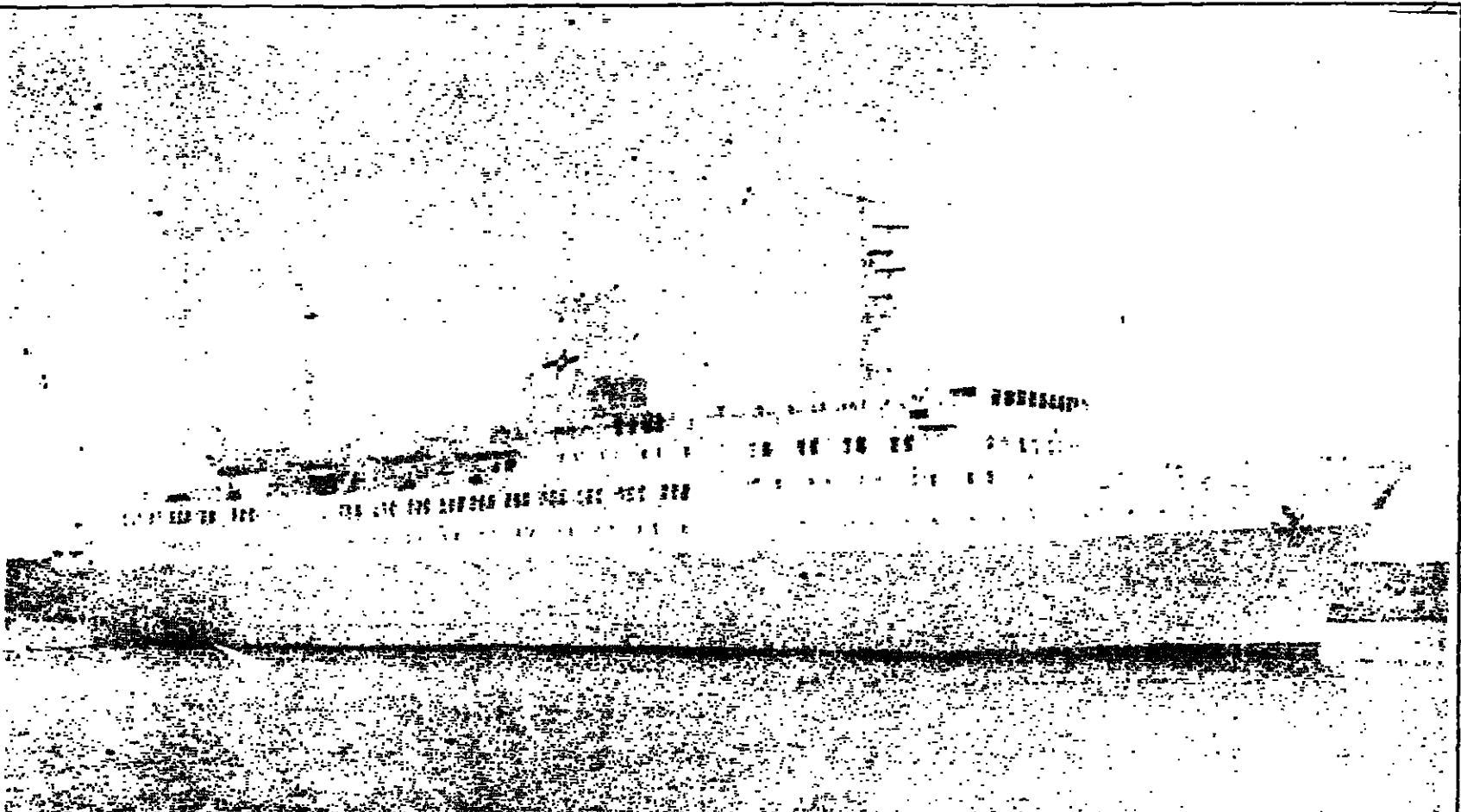
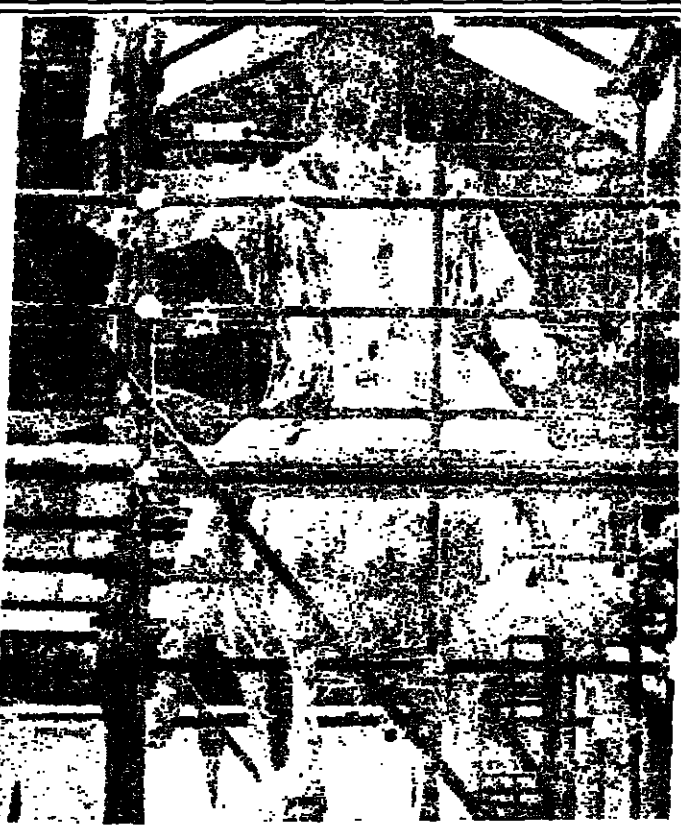
LASER BEAM: The Pentagon has selected this sketch drawn by an artist for developing a new weapon to protect ground targets against missile and aircraft attacks.



HEAD-ON CRASH: Wreckage of a two-coach passenger train and a locomotive after they collided near Madrid, killing six persons and injuring 22 others.



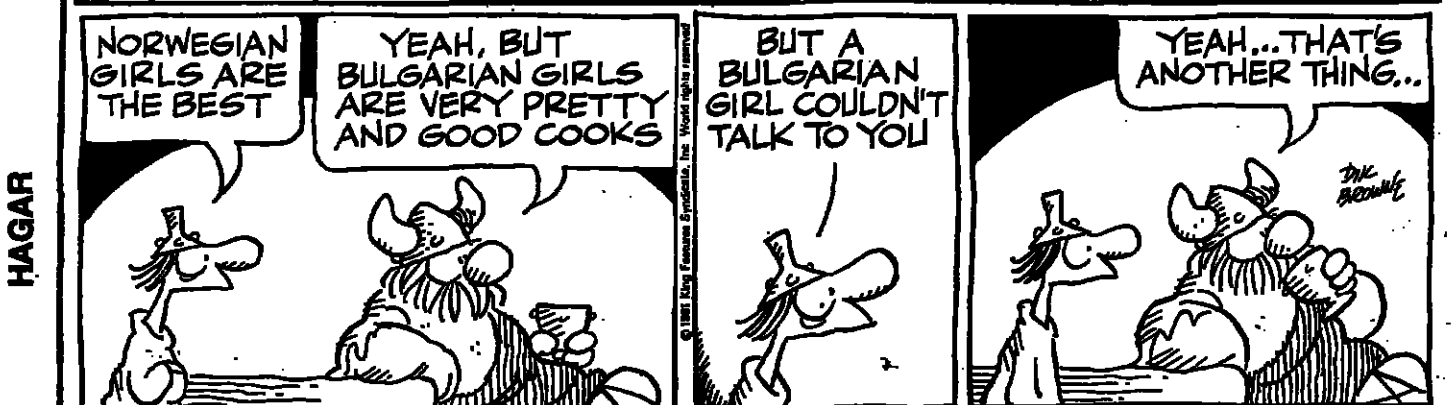
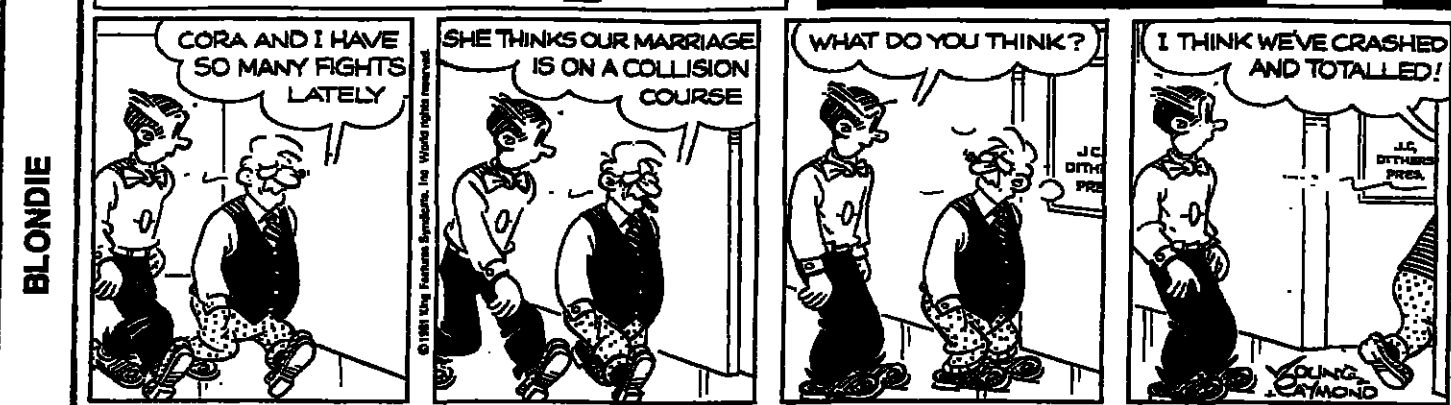
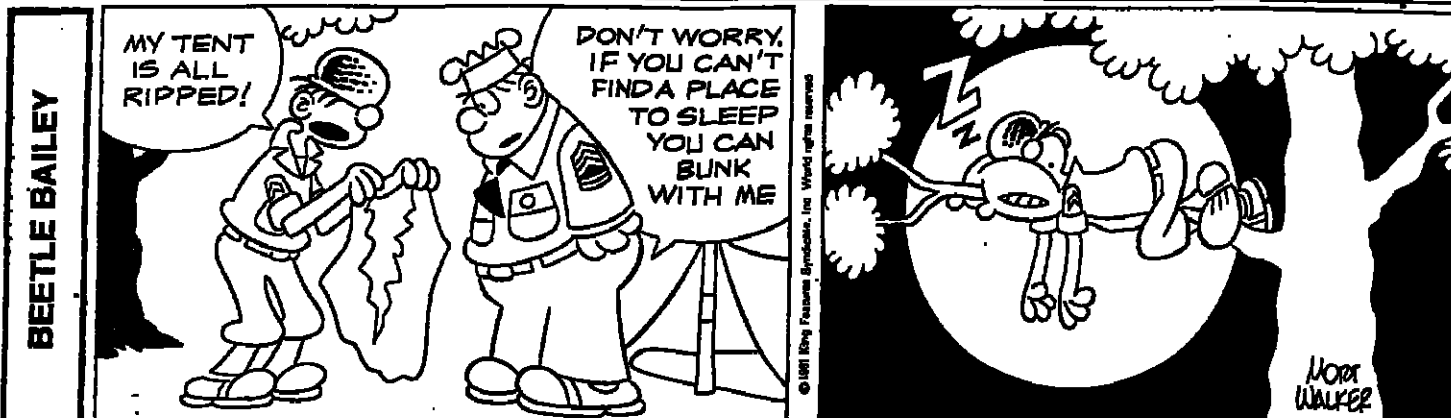
RESTORATION: The famous Marcus Aurelius equestrian statue, which has suffered from bronze corrosion due to polluted air, is to be removed from the Campidoglio Square in Rome to undergo major restorations.



RIVER SAVERS: The passenger and car ferry, "Princess Reghild", chartered on government order for accommodation of large police forces at Alta, Northern Norway, when construction work for Alta-Kautokeino watercourse starts shortly.



SNOWFALL: Vehicles move past a snow-covered street car in Fukuoka, a major city along the Sea of Japan, where heavy snowfall crippled the city's bus and railway services.



Contract Bridge B. Jay Becker Crime and Punishment. West dealer. Neither side vulnerable. NORTH: ♠K8, ♥KQ86, ♦K43, ♣Q632. WEST: ♠9763, ♥9742, ♦752, ♣105. EAST: ♠Q52, ♥A103, ♦A8, ♣KJ984. SOUTH: ♠AJ104, ♥J5, ♦QJ1096, ♣A7.

The bidding: West North East South Pass 1♣ Pass 1♠ Pass 1♥ Pass 3NT Pass Pass Dble Redble. Opening lead - ten of clubs. The main objective in bridge is either to win as many points as possible, or to lose as few as possible.

Your Individual Horoscope by Frances Drake. FOR SUNDAY, JANUARY 11, 1981.

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign. LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22). Keep emotions out of talks on domestic affairs. A rational approach will allow you to come up with common-sense decisions.

Crossword by THOMAS JOSEPH. ACROSS: 3 Banal, 10 One of the bears, 12 Banjoist's need, 13 Gone aloft, 15 June's refrain, 16 Winter utterance, 17 Neronian greeting, 18 Thickness, 20 Nourished, 21 processing, 22 Vaquero's charge, 23 Seem suitable, 25 Substantial, 26 Beasts of burden, 27 "South Pacific" girl, 28 Brazilian tree, 29 Prosthetic teeth, 32 Heavy drinker, 33 Devoured, 34 Took off, 35 Absentee, 37 Outdo.

Yesterday's Answer. 11 Go back, 14 Donkey, 16 Nautical fastener, 18 Consecrate, 22 Set fire to, 23 Vault, 24 Ship out, 25 Not yours part, 27 Missive, 29 Literary giant, 30 Chinese civet, 31 Gain entree, 36 Succor, 37 Bikini.

Believe It or Not! WILLIE FERRERO A CHILD PRODIGY IN 1914 CONDUCTED THE IMPERIAL ORCHESTRA OF THE CAIR OF RUSSIA AT THE AGE OF 8. RADIO PAKISTAN SUNDAY.

arab news CALENDAR

Table with columns for DHAHRAN TV, SAUDI RADIO, and VOA. Lists various news and entertainment programs with their respective times.

Table with columns for PHARMACIES and BCC. Lists various pharmacies and their locations, along with BCC program listings.

DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE - Here's how to work it: AXYDLBAAXE is LONGFELLOW. One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc.

STAN SMITH'S TENNIS CLASS. GROUNDSTROKE REPARATION. THE EARLIER YOU GET READY, THE EARLIER THE SHOT!! TO SPEED YOUR REACTIONS ON BACKHAND SIDE, TURN UPPER BODY SO FRONT SHOULDER POINTS AT BALL!!

SUNDAY, JANUARY 11, 1981

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NAME: Ibrahim Fahim El-Syed Khalil.
NATIONALITY: Egyptian.
PASSPORT NO: 0507361.

DALLAH AVCO TRANS ARABIA COMPANY announce that
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He is granted an Exit Visa only. No claims will be honoured for
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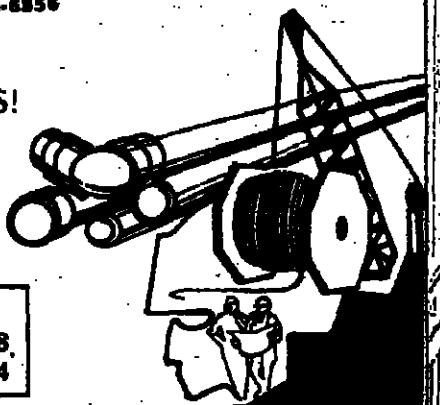
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PAGE 12

U.S. more forthcoming

Hostage solution soon, says Azizi

TEHRAN, Jan. 10 (R) — An Iranian government official who has been a key figure in the American hostage negotiations said Saturday he hoped the issue would be resolved before President Carter leaves office in 10 days. Ahmad Azizi, whose title is Director of Hostage Affairs in the prime minister's department, said that progress in the negotiations was relatively good and he was optimistic that a solution would be found.

He said Washington had been more forthcoming than before with its latest counter-proposals aimed at freeing the 52 Americans held in Iran for more than 14 months. The newspaper *Kayhan* quoted Azizi Saturday as saying Iran would "most probably" accept a proposal by the intermediary Algerian government in connection with the hostages.

He did not explain whether he meant a new Algerian proposal or the latest U.S. counter-proposals brought to Iran eight days ago by three Algerian envoys.

Iranian officials have spoken recently of "the Algerian statement" apparently referring to the U.S. counter-proposals relayed by Algeria.

Government spokesman Behzad Nabavi did hint earlier this week at an enhanced Algerian role in the hostage bargaining. But U.S. and Algerian officials denied that the Algerian envoys were doing more than acting as messengers and helping out with those details which directly involved Algeria. "The Algerian statement contains points which have been considered acceptable. Most probably they will be accepted by Iran," *Kayhan* quoted Azizi as saying.

He said the government was still studying the U.S. position and would announce its

response "by the end of the current week," apparently meaning by the end of the Muslim week on Thursday. Asked whether the hostage issue might be resolved by the end of President Carter's term on Jan. 20, Azizi said: "I hope so."

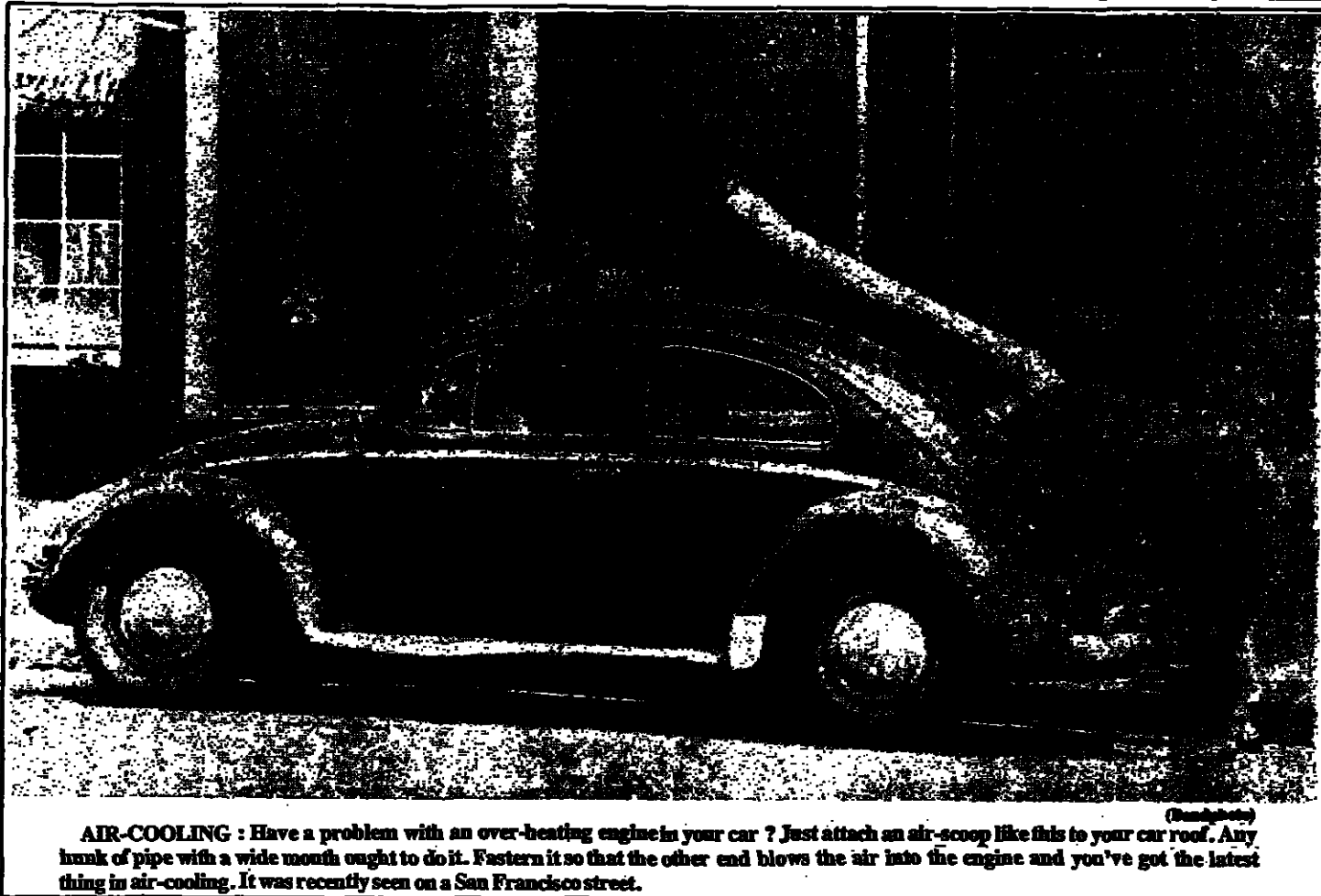
He said his government had received answers to a few questions it had asked the U.S. through the Algerian intermediaries, earlier this week. It had sought to have the American position clarified. Iran was still studying the U.S. position Azizi said.

Asked if he was optimistic that an acceptable solution could be found, he replied: "yes." Questioned as to whether the U.S. was now prepared to accept Iran's conditions, Azizi said: "more than they were before."

The three Algerian intermediaries who brought the U.S. counter-proposals to Tehran eight days ago were still in the capital, working with Iranian officials and waiting to relay the latest Iranian answer to Washington. Algerian sources said the envoys expected to be in Iran for at least a few more days.

In return for the freedom of hostages, Iran first demanded that the U.S. pledge never to interfere in Iranian affairs, unfreeze Iranian assets, drop legal claims against Iran and return the late Shah's wealth. But after President Carter promised to fulfill the conditions to the limit of his powers, Iran added another demand, that Washington deposit some \$24 billion in Algeria as a guarantee that it would carry out its promises.

According to diplomatic sources close to the negotiations, the U.S. is now offering some \$6 billion as an immediate cash guarantee, plus pledges in connection with the rest of the Iranian demands.



AIR-COOLING: Have a problem with an over-heating engine in your car? Just attach an air-scoop like this to your car roof. Any hunk of pipe with a wide mouth ought to do it. Fasten it so that the other end blows the air into the engine and you've got the latest thing in air-cooling. It was recently seen on a San Francisco street.

Confrontation imminent

Polish workers stay away from work

WARSAW, Jan. 10 (Agencies) — Most Polish workers stayed away from their jobs Saturday, defying a government order and ignoring pleas from the authorities that their action could further harm the economy. Poland's independent unions say they were promised a five-day, 40-hour week in last summer's agreements, and were angered when the government made only every other Saturday free. No worker turned up at the Roza Luksemburg light-bulb factory in Warsaw.

The Kasprzak radio works in the capital said only a handful of workers had reported. There was less traffic on Warsaw's streets. In Wroclaw, an industrial city in lower Silesia, a local Solidarity Union spokesman said all industrial plants were at a standstill and municipal transport was operating as on Sundays. In the three Baltic ports of Gdansk, Gdynia and Szczecin, strongholds of the Solidarity, union officials reported that all industrial activity had stopped.

A poster at the tractor factory near Warsaw said the work force had stayed away. In a move to buy time, the management had advanced the free Saturday of Jan. 31 to this Saturday. The workers risk losing a day's pay for defying the government's order. The Solidarity has warned it might call strikes if sanctions were imposed.

But in some areas, such as the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk and the auto works in Warsaw, management declared this Saturday

holiday after it became evident that workers would not report to work. The management move included a proviso, however, that Saturday, Jan. 31, normally scheduled as a day off, would be a working day.

This compromise, aimed at postponing a confrontation, was not universal. Jannus Obodowski, Minister for Labor, said last night that this Saturday was a normal working day, adding that a nationwide 40-hour week would "cut the national standard of living by eight to nine per cent."

The authorities have threatened financial sanctions against all those not reporting for work, but the National Coordinating Committee of the independent Union Federation Solidarity has pledged to help any worker affected. Workers and authorities have clashed over the interpretation of agreements signed in August after last summer's strikes. The authorities say that a five-day week would be introduced gradually. Trade union officials, including those representing the official unions, disbanded on December 31, claimed that the government was going back on its word.

The work boycott appeared to be successful in heavy industry. In Warsaw many shops, department stores and offices were open. But factories around the city were either closed or operating at reduced capacity. Public transport was also operating.

Last year Polish workers received about

one free Saturday each month. This year the government planned to double the number, with three free Saturdays in January. But the Solidarity claimed that the government had agreed last August to implement a five-day, 40-hour work week as part of the package ending the Baltic strikes. But the agreement, signed Aug. 31 in Gdansk, did not set a deadline for the government.

Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski, who negotiated the agreement, said the government would grant all Saturdays free if workers accepted an extra half hour on each work day. Solidarity's Natan commission voted Thursday to demand a five-day work week with no lengthening of work day or reductions in pay.

Meanwhile, the Kremlin expressed its displeasure at the stand of unions against Saturday work with charges in the Soviet press that their actions would make the country's economic difficulties worse. Tass news agency and Moscow radio said a threatened boycott of work by workers Saturday amounted to absenteeism.

The comment indicated approval for the decision by the Polish government to declare only two Saturdays free a month for the time being. In an apparent reference to workers' leaders involved in the new confrontation with the government, the Soviet press quoted the Polish party newspaper *Trybuna Ludu* as condemning forces in Poland that were trying to disrupt the climate of calm and prudence.

Western move to find 'Namibia deal'

GENEVA, Jan. 10 (AP) — The five western powers at the Geneva conference on Namibia (Southwest Africa) made a determined bid Saturday to bring the opposing sides together on implementing a peace plan for the disputed territory, diplomatic sources said. Representatives of Britain, the United States, France, West Germany and Canada began contacts behind the scenes in search of a "package deal."

This would try to bridge the gap between the internal political parties and the Marxist-oriented South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) which has waged a war against the white rule for 14 years. The peace bid came as a black spokesman for the territory's ruling multi-racial Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) repeated demands that the United Nations rescind its recognition of SWAPO as the only authentic representative of the Namibian people and end financial support to SWAPO.

It was the five western powers which drew

up the U.N.-backed plan for a ceasefire in the vast, sparsely-populated former German colony, to be followed seven months later by free elections under U.N. supervision. DTA spokesman Katulla Kaura told reporters that "we want parity before agreement and we don't want to be pushed into any fait accompli."

A South African diplomat said that the elements for a solution existed at the talks, and western sources said: "we are making a major effort to bring the two sides together." The SWAPO delegation, headed by guerrilla leader Sam Nujoma, said it is ready to sign a ceasefire at any time — provided it is with the South Africans, who have ruled the territory for the past 60 years.

Kaura described SWAPO as a monster created by the U.N., the Organization of African Unity and the western powers. He said "if SWAPO does not want to sign an agreement with the DTA, which represents

the majority of the Namibian people, we will go back into the field and we will beat them." If there were an agreement here, Kaura said, members of the territory's ministerial council — all DTA representatives headed by white Chairman Dirk Mudge — would be prepared to sign it. He could not speak for the seven other parties in the delegation, headed by South African administrator-general Danie Hough.

But he warned that unless there was a change in the U.N. standpoint on SWAPO "we do not think there can be free elections in Namibia." "It appears that we are the victims of circumstance. If agreement is not reached, we are not to blame — it is the U.N.," he said. In Bonn, the Foreign Ministry said leaders of about 30,000 ethnic Germans living in Namibia met West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher Saturday to discuss the future of the territory.

Bombs damage Basque power units

MADRID, Jan. 10 (AFP) — Bomb explosions have damaged three power stations in the Basque province of Vizcaya overnight, while another explosion in Catalonia caused a fire at a Catalan-language radio station on the outskirts of Barcelona. Responsibility for the bomb attacks on the power stations was claimed by a group called "Independent Commandos" operating for the military wing of EITIA, the Basque separatist movement.

The cause of the explosion at Catalonia's new Mijamar radio station, due to have started broadcasting this week, has not yet been established. Meanwhile, in the northern province of Galicia, police Saturday said that eight people were arrested on suspicion of belonging to the extremist movement, GRAPO, believed to have been behind the Madrid slaying of an army general in 1980.

U.N. assembly completes 34 years

UNITED NATION, Jan. 10 (AP) — The U.N. General Assembly completed 34 years Saturday. The U.N. Secretariat, in a statement issued Friday, reminded the public that the assembly met for the first time in Central Hall, Westminster, London, on Jan. 10, 1946.

ing Oct. 23 to Dec. 15. Since then, the assembly's annual regular sessions as a rule have been confined to the three months between mid-September and mid-December.

But by coincidence, the assembly, with a present membership of 154 countries, once more will be meeting in January in this anniversary year. Its latest regular session — the 35th — will resume next Thursday and continue for perhaps two weeks to deal with issues that for one reason or another were not handled in the fall.

Then composed of the 51 original U.N. members, the assembly elected the late Paul-Henri Spaak of Belgium president of its first session, which was adjourned Feb. 14 and was resumed and concluded the follow-

Good Morning

By Jhaid Khazen

Recently in Rome, a criminal gang raided a certain street and kidnapped a young boy there. The supposition was that the kid was the heir to a large fortune. It turned out he was not. He lived in the same street as the rich kid. But was himself as poor as the proverbial church mouse. The parents of the rich kid disappeared of course immediately they learnt of what happened. The other kid was held for a while, then they let him go. Nothing was to be gained by detaining him. (It was reported that the poor lad was subjected to a beating by the gang, on grounds that he wasted their time.)

An Arab friend of mine — he told me the story — lives in the street in Rome. He said the street is something of a mixed neighborhood, with him and some rather rough and ready folk living cheek by jowl with some very opulent ones. He said the incident made him worry about himself. The criminal fraternity's knowledge of the ins and outs of the street seems to be shaky. He might be kidnapped for being an "Arab", and there fore rich beyond the dreams of avarice. If such a thing were to happen, he said, there would be two sources of payment of his ransom, both of them dicey.

The first would be his good wife who might be persuaded to do it if the kidnappers agreed to settle for a very modest sum. But his wife's acceptance would depend on whether he happened to have behaved himself on the day he was taken; whether he was sweetness and light as he left home, or had criticized her cooking and her mother. In that case, the answer to the kidnappers would be: Thanks, but no thanks.

The second source would be the company he works for. Companies in such a situation use a ransom payment as an exercise in public relations, demonstrating to all and sundry how much they care for their employees. "One Big Happy Family," the heading for the announcement of the company's generous payment would run.

On the other hand, the company might decide there is more percentage in taking a severe moral stand on the issue, declaring that it will not bow down to blackmail, that it will not encourage terrorism "in this day and age" etc. In which case you would be lucky to escape with a beating like the poor boy in the original story.

Translated from *Ashraf Al Awlat*

Japanese party attacks Moscow

TOKYO, Jan. 10 (R) — The Japan Communist Party Saturday described Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan as "a fundamental error, violating the principles of the international communist movement."

The charge, carried on the front and inside pages of the party newspaper *Akahata*, branded the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December 1979 as "nothing less than a coup d'etat imposed by Soviet forces."

The unsigned article said "this is a most serious interference which is impermissible from the standpoint of socialism, and inconsistent with international practice and reason." The denunciation made it clear that secret talks last month between Japanese and Soviet party leaders had ended in disagreement.

It said Soviet forces had intervened in Afghanistan at "the unilateral will of the Soviets, without any prior request from the Afghan Government." "The truth, which the interventionists are trying to cover up with cooked-up explanations, is that it was nothing less than a coup d'etat imposed by Soviet forces and the imposition of a political change using anti-party factionalists as the facade."

Suzuki, Suharto to sign pact on scientific help

JAKARTA, Jan. 10 (AFP) — Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki was welcomed by President Suharto as he arrived from the Philippines here Saturday for a four-day visit to Indonesia. Suzuki was on the second leg of a tour of the five member-nations in the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). He will later visit Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore.

Suzuki arrived amid tight security to avoid a repeat of anti-Japanese riots which had earlier marked the visit of a minister from Tokyo. However, the welcome ceremony went on smoothly. Suzuki was given a 19-gun salute and later he proceeded to Independence Palace where his official talks with President Suharto will take place Monday.

Their talks were expected to focus on bilateral cooperation between Japan and Indonesia, which ranks second to South Korea in Japanese investments in Asia. An agreement on scientific and technical cooperation is expected to be signed during the visit. Discussions will also cover relations between Japan and the ASEAN, of which Indonesia is the largest member. The two leaders were also expected to cover regional

security including the Kampuchean issue and Japanese plans for increased military expenditure.

Despite assurances given in a joint communique issued in Manila, that "Japan was determined not to become a military power," newspaper headlines in Jakarta Saturday stressed Japan's plan to boost its "defense might". Chalik Ali, a Muslim parliamentarian from the United Development Party urged the government not to encourage Japan to increase its defense budget and develop its armed forces "as desired by the United States, Singapore, the Philippines and some other industrialized countries."

"Japan's self-defense forces are already more effective than the combined armed forces of the five ASEAN nations and as Japan could easily send its big fleet to southeast Asia if it was pressed to raise its military might, Indonesia should seek to get Japan involved more politically but not militarily in the region," he said.

Most commentators expressed fears that Japan may add a disquieting military strength to its huge economic capability, and recalled the anti-Japanese events of January 1974.

Mugabe demotes Nkomo, sacks controversial aide

SALISBURY, Jan. 10 (AFP) — Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe Saturday dropped controversial Manpower Planning and Development Minister Edgar Tekere from the cabinet and effectively demoted Home Affairs Minister Joshua Nkomo, leader of the Patriotic Front Party in the governing coalition, to the Public Services Ministry. Mugabe told a news conference that Tekere's dismissal had nothing to do with his trial last year for murdering a white farmer.

"I felt he needed a bit of rest and I have decided to give him that rest so that he can recover from the strains he has had and be fit for reinforcing us a later stage. But for now he needs a lot of rest," Mugabe said. In exchange for switching Nkomo to the low-key Public Services Ministry, Mugabe offered the Patriotic Front Party two new posts, one additional cabinet seat and a deputy minister-

ship. Mugabe said he had told Nkomo about the changes on Thursday, and Nkomo had wanted to consult his party's central committee about the change before taking a decision on them. Mugabe added that the PF Central Committee would probably meet this weekend.

Tekere's position has been filled by a new cabinet name, Frederick Shava, the ruling party's chief whip in parliament, while Nkomo was replaced as home affairs minister by Richard Hove. Mugabe announced two new ministries, one to deal with the country's energy problems and another handling women's affairs. Deputy Prime Minister Simon Muzenda has relinquished the foreign affairs portfolio to move into the prime minister's office with special responsibilities for defence.

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